The Daily Sentinel.

VOL. II. RALEIGH, N. C., FRIDAY, JULY 5, 1867. NO. 280.

THE SENTINEL.

WM. E. PELL, PROPRIETOR.

THE LATE EMPEROR MAXIMILIAN FERDINAND OF MEXICO.

The Emperor Maximilian was the son of Archduke Francis Charles of Austria and Princess Sophia of Bavaria. He was born on the 6th. of July, 1832. In 1846 he entered the Austrian navy. On the 27th of July, 1859, he married the unfortunate Maria Carlotta, a daughter of the late King Leopold I. of the Belgians. He was appointed Admiral and Commander-in-chief of the Austrian navy in 1859, and retained this position until his acceptance of the Mexican crown. During his administration of this high office he introduced many important reforms in the navy, and left his post amid universal regret. He was elected Emperor of Mexico by the Assemblea de Notables on the 10th. of July, 1863, but on October 3, following, in an interview at his castle of Miramar, near Trieste, with the Mexican deputation, with despatches to him to request his assumption of the imperial office, he made his acceptance of the crown dependent upon the will of the Mexican people. In his reply to the address of the deputation he said:

"Although the mission of maintaining the welfare of Mexico on a solid foundation, and with free institutions, is a most noble one, I must, nevertheless, in complete accordance with the views of the Emperor Napoleon, declare that the monarchy cannot be re established on a legitimate and firm basis without a spontaneous expression of the will of the whole nation. I must make my acceptance of the throne dependent on a *plebiscite* of the whole nation."

With this answer the Mexican delegation returned here with the ostensible object of procuring a popular vote in favor of the proposed empire, but in the scattered and disturbed state of the Mexican people, to obtain a popular vote of any character was evidently impracticable. With this representation the delegation again visited Maximilian, and on the 10th of April he expressed himself satisfied that "the resolution which brought them the first time to Miramar was confirmed by the immense majority of your compatriots, and that he might, with good right, consider himself the legitimate elect of the Mexican people." Immediately afterwards a *proces verbal* of the acceptance of the crown of Mexico was signed by the parties to the interview, and a convention between France and Mexico was entered into. Soon after this interview Maximilian started for Mexico, stopping at Rome to receive the benediction of the Pope upon the enterprise.—On May 28th he landed at Vera Cruz, and on Sunday, June 12th, entered the city of Mexico. He immediately commenced organizing a new Government, and to afford him a basis of action, he adopted every means for securing information upon the population and resources of the different sections of the country, and an insight into the national character. In order to initiate good feeling, shortly after his installation in the capital he conceded a general amnesty to all prisoners condemned for political offences, and some other classes of offenders. He also sent immediately to Juarez and the Republican leaders, inviting them to attend a conference in the capital for the purpose of discussing a plan for the restoration of peace in the country and the firm establishment of the Empire. This met with a contemptuous refusal from Juarez, and found as little favor from other leaders. From the first the financial question was the most difficult with which Maximilian had to meet, and a committee which he appointed failed from ignorance of the economical condition of the country to institute any available measures for pecuniary relief. About the middle of August, Maximilian started on a tour of observation, intending to go as far as Zacatecas. Previous to his departure he removed the censorship from the press. On the 3d of November he addressed a letter to his Minister of State, Velasquez de Leon, in which he announced a determination to treat as outlaws the armed adherents to the Republican Government, and commanded all "functionaries, magistrates, and military authorities of the nation to pursue and annihilate them by all means in their power." Financial troubles continued to embarrass the Emperor, and to these were added fresh complications arising from the demands of the ecclesiastics for the restoration of church property confiscated during Liberal administrations. These demands the poverty of the Empire compelled him to refuse, and thus he offended the Church party and the Pope. On October 2, 1865, believing that Juarez, when driven out of Chihuahua, had taken refuge in the United States, Maximilian issued a proclamation announcing the departure of the Republican President from Mexican soil, and declaring his cause utterly lost, and that "the struggle in future will be between honest men and gangs of criminals and bandits." This proclamation was immediately followed by an Imperial decree pronouncing the most vigorous measures against parties in arms against the Government, and declaring that when captured such persons would be shot within twenty-four hours after conviction by court-martial. In accordance with this decree, Generals Ortega and Salazar and several Republicans, being captured at Santa Anna Amaltan on October 13, were, in a few days, summarily executed, notwithstanding that it was probably then known by the Emperor that Juarez's reported abandonment of his cause was unfounded.

The year 1866 opened with the Republic in so crushed and mutilated a condition as to be scarcely recognizable, but soon the Republicans were greatly encouraged by the convention between France and the United States, by which the Emperor of France agreed to withdraw all the French troops from Mexico by November, 1866, while the United States, on the other hand, informed France that she might rely upon our friendship and neutrality. Gradually the Republicans gained important advantages, until, in the latter part of June, General Mejia found himself compelled to surrender the important seaport of Matamoras. This first signal defeat of the Imperialists was followed by a series of other successes of the Republicans, which reduced the territory subject to Maximilian's control to a very small portion of the country. An effort to delay the financial ruin of the country by the appointment of M. Languet as Minister of Finance failed in consequence of the death of Languet, in February. The official announcement of the determination of Louis Napoleon to withdraw all the French troops induced Maximilian to dismiss the Liberal members of his Cabinet and lean again entirely on the Church party, which agreed to supply the immediate wants of the Government by a loan of several millions. His effort to retain a part of the expeditionary force in Mexico entirely failed. A journey undertaken by the Empress Carlotta to Paris and Rome was not only unsuccessful, but entirely broke down the health of the Empress, who became insane. An attempt to create a native army led likewise to no result. On August 16th, on celebrating the anniversary of Mexican independence, Maximilian still promised to defend his throne to the last; but on October 22d, he left the capital, as was generally supposed, with a design to embark at Vera Cruz for Europe, and to abdicate. But this design was prevented by Marshal Bazaine, who insisted that the Emperor must first abdicate before he could leave the country. Soon after Maximilian yielded to the entreaties of the chiefs of the Conservative party and resolved to stay. In a proclamation dated December 5, he expressed a wish to convoke a National Congress on the most liberal basis, so that all parties could participate in the election; but this proclamation met with no response from the liberal leaders. Thus, at the close of the year, the Empire was in a desperate condition, the whole of the country, with the exception of the cities of Mexico, Queretaro, and Vera Cruz, being practically in the hands of the Republicans.

The departure of the French troops, which was completed in the first month of the current year, was soon followed by an entire collapse of the Empire. When the Republican forces on all sides victoriously advanced upon the capital, Maximilian concentrated his troops at Queretaro and placed himself at their head. But gradually the Liberals surrounded the entire Imperial army, which was besieged in Queretaro, and finally the Emperor with his entire force had to surrender. In compliance with a request from the Emperor of Austria, our government interceded for the life of Maximilian, but, as it seems, in vain, for, according to the despatches which we publish this morning, the unfortunate Prince was shot on the 19th. instant.

A sketch of Maximilian, recently published in the *Tribune*, says of his personal appearance:

Maximilian is rather above the middle height, well proportioned, with powerful, high, square shoulders. In face he is decidedly good looking, having regular features, light hair, long side whiskers and mustache of the same color, a small mouth and excellent teeth, with a good-tempered smile perpetually on his countenance. He has light blue eyes, and a most benevolent and amiable expression of countenance.

In dress he is always scrupulously neat.—A black frock coat, light-colored pantaloons, white vest, and a small black necktie usually constituted his morning costume, while in the evening, at dinner parties, receptions, &c., he wore the usual evening attire of a private gentleman. He very seldom donned uniform, nor was it often worn at his receptions. When occasions of state rendered it necessary, he would appear in the plain dress of a general of the army. He was very fond of the Mexican costume, always adopting it when on horseback or in the country, also when travelling. This consisted of a handsome white sombrero, ornamented with silver, and a silver band round it, or sometimes a plain white French wide-awake hat, of very large circumference, a jacket and vest of black or a dark color, handsomely embroidered, and black pants, with double rows of silver buttons down the outside seam of each leg. Sometimes his riding-dress was like the rancheros of the country, namely, jacket, vest, and pants of buff colored leather, usually deer skin, but handsomely embroidered and ornamented like the others.—*N. Y. Tribune.*

FAMILY GROCERS.

I RISH POTATOES.

5 bbls. Jackson Whites, (selected for family use,) received to-day by
DOUGLAS BELL.

May 31-251-tf

BACON! BACON!!

2000 lbs. Baltimore and Virginia Sides are offered at low prices by
DOUGLAS BELL.

June 24-269-tf

WE HAVE A BEAUTIFUL ARTICLE OF fine white Meal, freshly ground.
JENKINS & PERRY.

June 21-267-tf

ALSO, a very nice lot of N. C. Hams sm a family sizes.
JENKINS & PERRY.

June 21-267-tf

WE also, have just received a very Superior Chewing Tobacco. The lovers of the "Weed" would do well to try some of this.
JENKINS & PERRY.

June 21-267-tf

PURE CIDER VINEGAR,
At
DOUGLAS BELL'S.

June 7-256-tf

HERRINGS!!

10 Bbls. Cut Herring's,
5 Bbls. Gross Herrings,
10 Half Bbls. Roe Herrings, very cheap.
DOUGLAS BELL.

June 24-269-tf

GREAT REDUCTION IN PRICES.

20 Bbls. Flour, Patapsco Family,
Baltimore Extra and Fine for sale by
DOUGLAS BELL.

June 24-269-tf

SUGAR AND MOLASSES.

10 Bbls. P. R. and refined Sugars,
5 Bbls. Molasses.
DOUGLAS BELL.

June 24-269-tf

SELLING OFF AT COST!!!

In consequence of the late accident and the untenable condition of my Store, I offer to the trade my entire stock at greatly reduced prices consisting in part of Choice Baltimore and Virginia Sides and Hams.

Flour of all grades,
Ten Barrels Molasses,
N. C. Herring Roe, Gross and Cut.
Coffee Rio, Laguyra and Java,
Wooden-ware and Hard-ware,
DOUGLAS BELL.

June 19-266-tf

MISCELLANEOUS.

FOR SALE.

Another large lot of N. C. Cut HERRINGS, in kegs and Bbls.; Family Roe Herrings in kegs and Bbls.; Gross Herrings and Rock in Bbls.
PULLIAM, JONES & CO.
Wholesale Grocers.

June 8-256-tf

SALT. LIVERPOOL SALT.

4000 large full sacks in prime order.
In store and to arrive *direct from Liverpool* for sale at lowest market prices by
O. G. PARSLEY & CO.

June 26-271-2w

FAMILY GROCERS.

W. ROBERT ANDREWS,

FAMILY GROCER,

NO. 26 FAYETTEVILLE STREET,

RALEIGH, N. C.,

KEEPS CONSTANTLY ON HAND A LARGE supply of

CHOICE GROCERIES,

Consisting in part of Sugars—Crushed, "A" Coffee, Powdered, "C" Coffee, "B" Coffee, and brown of different grades;
Molasses and Syrup;
Coffees, Java, Laguira, Rio, and St. Domingo;
Bacon, Sides, Shoulders, Sugar cured Hams, and Strips;
Beef, for chipping, broiling, and spiced for boiling, a splendid article. Spiced Pig's feet, Pickled Pork, Beef and Buffalo Tongues.
Codfish, Tongues and Sounds. Mackerel, Smoked or Scotch Herrings. A splendid lot of Codfish.
Pickled and smoked Salmon.
Liverpool and Table Salt.
Potatoes, White Mercer, Peach Blow and Jackson Whites.
Gunny Bagging, Rope, Sole Leather, French Calf Skins, Lining Skins, &c. Shoe Pegs, Tacks, Awls, &c.
Wrapping Paper, Powder and Shot, Cotton Cards. Pearl and Corn Starch, Farina and Tapioca; English Dairy Cheese, Factory Cheese; a large assortment of Canned Fruits. Pickles, Preserves, Mustards, canned Oysters, Lobsters, Sardines, &c.
Oranges, Lemons, Figs, Currants and Prunes, and everything usually kept in a first-class Grocery.
Also Liquors of all grades. Attention is especially called to our pure old Robeson County and old Keller Whiskey.
All manner of Sauces, Catsups, and Fancy Groceries generally, very cheap for cash.
We sell strictly for CASH.
W. ROBERT ANDREWS,
April 3—tf Family Grocer.

ROBERT A. JENKINS, Williamsborough, N. C.
SAMUEL S. PERRY, Raleigh, N. C.

JENKINS & PERRY,

Family Grocers and Commission

MERCHANTS,

IN THE BRICK ROW,

Four Doors North of the Post Office and nearly Opposite Market Square,

FAYETTEVILLE STREET,

RALEIGH, N. C.

Grateful for the flattering patronage with which we have heretofore been so kindly favored, we respectfully solicit an increased share of the patronage of the citizens of Raleigh and the surrounding country. Without specially *gassing*, we deem it sufficient to say, that our stock mostly embraces such articles as are usually found in Family Groceries. Most of our goods have been recently bought in New York and Baltimore, for cash, and we hope to be able to sell them on satisfactory terms. In addition to our stock of Groceries, &c., we have a fine lot of

HATS AND READY MADE CLOTHING

and a splendid lot of Confectioneries, consisting of

PLAIN AND FANCY CANDIES, RAISINS, ORANGES, FIGS, NUTS AND BRANDY PEACHES, &c.,

all of which will be sold on reasonable terms.

We have also a fine lot of genuine Durham Smoking Tobacco, which we can implicitly recommend to "those who smoke." Please call and see us.

We will pay particular attention to all consignments of Produce and Merchandise entrusted to our care and will endeavor to sell at the best market prices. Consignments are respectfully solicited. By a prompt and close attention to business and fair dealing with all, we hope to merit and receive a share of public patronage.

April 13-211-tf

FOR SALE.

The best and most desirable lot in the town of Albemarle, Stanly County, N. C. containing two acres of land, with a

GOOD TWO STORY DWELLING HOUSE

of seven large and well finished rooms. Piazza in front. Kitchen, Smoke-house, Stables and other out-houses, a good and lasting well of water, nice flower yard, &c.

Price very low for cash. Apply at *Sentinel* Office, or address,
R. ANDERSON,
June 11-3mos* Albemarle.

OFFICE NORTH CAROLINA R. R. Co.,
COMPANY SHOPS, N. C.
June 18th, 1867.

THE eighteenth annual meeting of the Stockholders of the North Carolina Rail Road Company will be held in the town of Greensboro on Thursday the 11th. day of July next.

Stockholders who cannot attend in person will please send their proxies.

F. A. STAGG,
June 19-266-tawid Sec'y.

RAILROADS.

RALEIGH AND GASTON RAIL 1867 ROAD. 1867

Through Freight Tariff.

NORTH AND SOUTH,

BY THE AIR LINE ROUTE!

WE are now prepared to ship all kinds of Freight through to New York, Philadelphia, Boston and Baltimore, on through bills of lading, giving through receipts, at the lowest rate.

THIS IS THE LINE FOR SHIPPERS.

Your Goods will be handled only once.

Through connections close, no delay, time and expense less than by any other route. Insurance trifling compared with other routes. We take goods to and from Columbia, S. C., and all intermediate stations, with more promptness and dispatch than any Express Company at about one-fourth the cost.

TAKE NOTICE.

Persons shipping goods South will ship through the following agents and by the following named Steamship Companies and no other.

FROM NEW YORK,

By the Old Dominion Steamship Co., N. L. McCready, President, Office No. 197, Greenwich Street, Corner Dey Street, Pier 37 North River, New York.

FROM BALTIMORE,

By the Baltimore Steam Packet Company, L. B. Parks Agent, foot of Union Dock, and Brandt's line of Steamers.

FROM PHILADELPHIA,

By the Philadelphia and Norfolk Steamship Co., W. P. Clyde & Co., Agents, No. 14 North Delaware Avenue, Philadelphia.

FROM BOSTON,

By the Boston and Norfolk Steamship Co., E. Sampson & Co., Agents, end of Central Wharf, Boston.

Consign your goods to R. R. Agents, Portsmouth, Va., and City Point. Goods coming by the way of City Point and Petersburg must be so marked.

C. B. ALLEN,
Dec. 5—tf Freight Agt. R & G R R.

RALEIGH AND GASTON R. R. Co.,
SUPERINTENDENT'S OFFICE,
RALEIGH, N. C. May 6th. 1867.

CHANGE OF SCHEDULE ON R. & G. R. R.

ON and after May 7th. 1867, trains will run on R. & G. R. R. as follows: Daily

Mail trains leave Raleigh	9,30 A. M.
Arrive at Weldon	2,30 P. M.
Mail trains leave Weldon	10,30 A. M.
Arrive at Raleigh	3,50 P. M.
Freight train arrives at Raleigh	4,30 P. M.
" " leaves "	6,30 A. M.

The mail trains make unproven connections with all points North and South as quick as any other route.

W. G. LEWIS,
May 6-229-tf Gen. Sup't.
Progress and Standard copy till forbid

DRY GOODS.

CROCKERY, QUEENSWARE,

AND

GLASS-WARE.

I BEG LEAVE TO ANNOUNCE TO THE CITIzens of Raleigh and vicinity, that I have added to my already extensive business, an especial department for

CROCKERY AND GLASS-WARE,

and have taken great care to select the goods with a view of making this a first-class Grocery store.

I have the largest and best selected assortment to be found in this city, consisting of FINE CHINA SETTS, (plain, gilded and painted,)—all of latest styles and patterns. STONEWARE, COMMON WARE, and EARTHEN WARE.

IN GLASS-WARE,

Our assortment is complete, consisting of

Fine Cut Glass Goblets, Tumblers, Wine Glasses, and Dishes of all Sizes,

Looking Glasses

of every description, made of the very best German and American Glass.

The Department of

STAPLE AND FANCY DRY GOODS,

has just been fitted out with the most fashionable and desirable Goods, and the recent decline in prices and the particular attention I have given in selecting the goods, will enable me to please every body in style and price. I therefore invite my old customers and the public generally to call and examine my goods and prices before purchasing elsewhere.

☞ Besides, he is still prepared to furnish the people with

READY-MADE CLOTHING,

in its great variety as heretofore, embracing the best qualities as to style, make and quality. He invites an inspection of the same from purchasers.

In addition, I will mention my first-class

GROCERY STORE,

which is kept up at all times with the best and finest Family Groceries and sold at the lowest market prices.

A. KLINE.
Cor. Fayetteville and Hargett Sts.
May 2-226-2m.

OUR STOCK IS NOW COMPLETE!

WE TAKE PLEASURE IN INFORMING OUR friends and the public, that we have in store one of the most

COMPLETE AND BEAUTIFUL ASSORTMENTS

of Goods, ever offered in this Market.

Our DRESS GOODS are composed of all the latest styles and novelties of the season.

Our Line of White Goods is Perfect, consisting of

MULL, NAINSOOK AND SWISS MUSLINS, PLAIN, CHECKED AND STRIPED ORGANDIES, TARLETANS, PLAIN AND EMBROIDERED LINEN AND MUSLIN SETTS, &c., &c.

Our goods are of the best quality and prices as low as any one can sell.

WE SELL STRICTLY FOR CASH, and are content with small profits.

All we ask is an examination of our stock and we think we can please.

A. N. & J. McKIMMON.

April 5-204-tf

BOOK STORE.

ALFRED WILLIAMS, C. W. LAMBETH.

WILLIAMS & LAMBETH,

No. 40 Fayetteville St., Raleigh, N. C.

Book Sellers and Stationers,

DEALERS IN ALL KINDS OF

SCHOOL BOOKS,

STANDARD AND MISCELLANEOUS WORKS,

MASONIC BOOKS, JEWELS, REGALIA;

BOOKS ON STOCK AND AGRICULTURE; STATIONERY; PRINTING AND WRAPPING PAPER; PRINTERS SUPPLIES;

SCHOOL AND OFFICE REQUISITES;

ALBUMS;

PERFUMERY,

FANCY ARTICLES, &c.

We are now receiving new supplies, and will be constantly making such additions to our Stock as will enable us to furnish every article usually kept in a first class Book Store.

Our facilities are such as to enable us to furnish in a very few days, any article not on hand, and all orders will have our prompt attention.

Our business will be conducted on the cash system, and every article sold at the very lowest prices.

WILLIAMS & LAMBETH.
Raleigh, April 9-207-tf

MASON'S PATENT

FRUIT JARS, 1 and 2 quarts,
For Sale by the single one, or dozen.
J. BROWN,
Raleigh, June 12-269-tf With HART & LEWIS.

BLUE AND GOLD POETS:

GOLDSMITH,	TENNYSON,
WORDSWORTH,	LONGFELLOW,
HOOD,	OSSIAN,
COWPER,	HALLECK,
MOORE,	SCOTT,
MCCAULEY,	MEREDITH,
MISS MULOCH,	MORRIS,
WILLIS,	MILTON,
PRESTON,	BYRON,
BURNS,	HEMANS,
CAMPBELL,	COLERIDGE.

All just received at our new Store, next to Tuckers' new Hall.

BRANSON, FARRAR & CO.

May 29-249-tf

MUSICAL INSTRUCTION BOOKS,

BURROW'S MUSIC PRIMERS,

BAXTER'S SAINTS' REST,

SUNDAY SCHOOL LIBRARIES,

SPLENDID COLORED ENGRAVINGS,

CHILDREN'S ILLUSTRATED BOOKS,

ROBINSON CRUSOE, &c., &c.

Just to hand at our new Store, next to Tuckers' New Hall.

BRANSON, FARRAR & CO.

June 12-269-tf

PETERSBURG ADVERTISEMENTS.

NOTICE!

HAVING ATTENDED THE LARGE

Closing Auction Sales

Of the Season last Week, and procured

MANY VERY

DESIRABLE GOODS

SUITED TO THE WANTS OF THIS COMMUNITY, I AM PREPARED TO OFFER THE

BEST AND CHEAPEST

DRY GOODS

EVER OFFERED IN THIS CITY!

Among the many to be found, are:

500 yards real silk Embroidered Grenadines, in new style, worth $1 25, at 62½ cents.
1,000 yards real Silk Embroidered Grenadines, in new style, worth $1 50, for 75 cents.
1,000 yards Silk Embroidered Grenadines, in new style, worth $2 50, for $1 00.
Plain Black and solid Colored Grenadines, at correspondingly low prices.
These goods are just the thing for the season and much needed, as they have been very scarce and high.
2,000 yards neat, pretty Dress Goods, in all kinds of thin fabrics, worth 50 to 75 cents, for 25 to 37 cents.
The best article for Travelling Dresses I ever saw, worth $1 50 for 62½ to 75 cents.
The most desirable shades of gray and drab Alpacas, at 75 cents to $1 00 per yard.
8-4 White and Black Crape Mo'reta. Also Grenadines.
5,000 yards Black Alpacas: positively the greatest bargains ever offered in this market, at 50, 62½ 75, 87½ cts., and $1; worth in every instance double the money.
3,000 yards Black Silks, of the most approved makes, in Taffetas and Gro Grain, for 1 00, 1 45, 1 50, 1 75, 2 00, and $2,50. These prices are from 50 cents to $1 00 per yard less than any similar goods have been offered in this market.
1,000 Parasols, in every style and variety, about half price—say from $1 50 to $2 50.
Also, Sea-side and Promenade Parasols, very desirable for travelling, watering places, &c.
The largest and finest assortment of Real Point Lace Goods ever offered in Petersburg, for less than half their value.

Real Point Collars!

Real Point Collars and Cuffs!

Real Point Setts!

Real Point Lace Trimmed Handkerchiefs!

One real Point Applique Lace Shawl, a very valuable article worth $250.
10,000 yards of magnificent Lawns, from 20 to 50 cents, worth double the price.
The best Lawns ever offered in Petersburg for 25 cents.
1,000 yards Buff Linen Lawn, for Ladies' morning dresses; the most desirable goods in the market.
Also, 5,000 yards of Spanish Linen Linen Coating, Linen Drills and Canvas Ducks, at 25 to 50 cents per yard, worth 50 cts., to $1.
Also, 100 pieces Canton Matting from 37½ to 65 cents per yard. Among them is the XX Imperial, the best Matting made.

It is not necessary to add more, nor to say I am selling lower than any one else. The public are the best judges of this, and I hope they will give their verdict substantially in my favor by their liberal patronage, and I will assure them I will leave no effort untried to please.

THOMAS SMITH.
No. 25 Sycamore Street,
PETERSBURG, VA.

June 20-266-tc

MISCELLANEOUS

NORTH CAROLINA COLLEGE.

Mount Pleasant, Cabarrus County, N. C.

The next Scholastic term of this Institution will commence on the First Monday in August, 1867. The course of study to be pursued is thorough, the government firm and decided; the expenses very low; the health and morality of the community unsurpassed.

EXPENSES, *U. S. Currency*—For Session of 10 months:

Board, $10,00 per month,	$100.00.
Tuition, College Classes,	40.00.
" English Classes, (Preparatory)	30.00.
Room rent, Fuel, Washing, &c., about	25.00.

All indigent young men, maimed in the late war and incapacitated for severe physical exertion, will be charged only *one half* of the above rates of Tuition.

For further particulars, send for a Prospectus. Address,

L. A. BIKLE, A. M.,
Prof. Ancient Languages,
Mt. Pleasant, Cabarrus Co., N. C.

June 14-262-3m

PATENT IMPROVED METHOD OF

SINKING WELLS,

OR

THE NEW LABOR SAVING

ECONOMICAL PUMPS.

HAVING PURCHASED THE ENTIRE AND exclusive right to the patent improved method of sinking Wells, for the State of North Carolina, we desire to have a good and reliable Agent in every county of the State.

As it is desirable for every family to have an abundant supply of water, on their own premises, for convenience, safety and economy, the sale of this Pump offers a fine opening for an enterprising man in each county, to engage in profitable business.

OUR PRICES ARE FOR No. 1 SIZE, $25;

No. 2, $30,

WITH A LIBERAL DISCOUNT TO AGENTS.

We have a No. 2 Pump in operation in front of our Store, No. 22, Pollock Street, which was sunk in an hour, and supplies about 2,000 GALLONS of pure water per day. They can also be seen in operation at the Gaston House, and at other places in Newbern; also at Kinston, Beaufort, Morehead city, and at many other places.

This is the cheapest and most speedy mode of obtaining water in any section, as you can exclude any stream of water reached, which is not satisfactory, and obtain only that which is most desirable.

Address correspondence for information, agencies or orders, to

MITCHELL, ALLEN & CO.,
June 8-252-tf Newbern, N. C.

N. C. BACON,

2000lbs Prime N. C. Bacon hog round just at hand and for sale at market rates.

JAMES M. TOWLES,
June 19-266-tf Com. Merchant.

SOUTHERN SIGN FACTORY.

THOMASVILLE, N. C.

AS SUCCESSORS TO J. SHELLY & SON, established in 1850, with enlarged capital, the most improved machinery, and best workmen, we will sell every style of

MEN'S, BOYS', YOUTH'S, WOMEN'S, MISSES' AND CHILDREN'S PEGGED SHOES,

as cheap as the same quality of goods can be bought in New York City, or elsewhere.

SHELLY BROTHERS & CO.

April 13-210-3m*

MISCELLANEOUS.

ASTROLOGY.

THE WORLD ASTONISHED

AT THE WONDERFUL REVELATIONS

MADE BY THE GREAT ASTROLOGIST,

Madame H. A. PERRIGO.

She reveals secrets no mortal ever knew. She restores to happiness those who, from doleful events, catastrophes, crosses in love, loss of relations and friends, loss of money, &c., have become despondent. She brings together those long separated, gives information concerning absent friends or lovers, restores lost or stolen property, tells you the business you are best qualified to pursue and in what you will be most successful, causes speedy marriages and tells you the very day you will marry, gives you the name, likeness and characteristics of the person. She reads your very thoughts, and by her almost supernatural powers unveils the dark and hidden mysteries of the future. From the stars up see in the firmament—the majestic stars that overcome or predominate in the configuration from the aspects and positions of the planets and the fixed stars in the heavens at the time of birth, she deduces the future destiny of man. Fail not to consult the greatest Astrologist on earth. It costs you but a trifle, and you may never again have so favorable an opportunity. Consultation fee, with likeness and all desired information, $1. Parties living at a distance can consult the Madame by mail with equal safety and satisfaction to themselves, as if in person. A full and explicit chart, written out, with all inquiries answered and likeness enclosed, sent by mail on receipt of price above mentioned. The strictest secrecy will be maintained, and all correspondence returned or destroyed. References of the highest order furnished those desiring them. Write plainly the day of the month and year in which you were born, enclosing a small lock of hair.

Address, MADAME H. A. PERRIGO,
P. O. DRAWER 293, BUFFALO, N. Y.
April 6-205-1ydaw

There cometh glad tidings of joy to all,
To young and to old, to great and to small;
The beauty which once was so precious and rare,
Is free for all, and all may be fair.

By the use of

CHASTELLAR'S

WHITE LIQUID

ENAMEL,

For improving and beautifying the complexion. The most valuable and perfect preparation in use, for giving the skin a beautiful pearl-like tint, that is only found in youth. It quickly removes Tan, Freckles, Pimples, Blotches, Moth, Patches, Sallowness, Eruptions, and all impurities of the skin, kindly healing the same, leaving the skin white and clear as alabaster. Its use can not be detected by the closest scrutiny, and being a vegetable preparation, is perfectly harmless. It is the only article of the kind used by the French, and is considered by the Parisian as indispensable to a perfect toilet. Upwards of 20,000 bottles were sold during the past year, a sufficient guarantee of its efficacy. Price only 75 cents. Sent by mail, post-paid, on receipt of an order, by

BERGER, SHUTTS & Co., Chemists
April 6—205-1ydaw 285 River St., Troy, N. Y.

CRISPER COMA.

Oh! she was beautiful and fair,
With starry eyes, and radiant hair,
Whose curling tendrils soft entwined,
Enchained the very heart and mind.

CRISPER COMA,

For Curling the Hair of either Sex into Wavy and Glossy Ringlets or Heavy Massive Curls.

By using this article Ladies and Gentlemen can beautify themselves a thousand fold. It is the only article in the world that will curl straight hair, and at the same time give it a beautiful, glossy appearance. The Crisper Coma not only curls the hair, but invigorates, beautifies and cleanses it; is highly and delightfully perfumed, and is the most complete article of the kind ever offered to the American public. The Crisper Coma will be sent to any address, sealed and post-paid, for $1

Address all orders to
W. L. CLARK & CO., Chemists,
No. 3 West Fayette Street, SYRACUSE, N. Y.
April 6-1ydaw

EXCELSIOR! EXCELSIOR!!

CHASTELLAR'S

Hair Exterminator.

For Removing Superfluous Hair.

To the ladies especially, this invaluable depilatory recommends itself as being an almost indispensable article to female beauty, is easily applied, does not burn or injure the skin, but acts directly on the roots. It is warranted to remove superfluous hair from low foreheads, or from any part of the body completely, totally and radically extirpating the same, leaving the skin soft, smooth and natural. This is the only article used by the French, and is the only real effectual depilatory in existence. Price 75 cents per package, sent post paid, to any address, on receipt of an order, by

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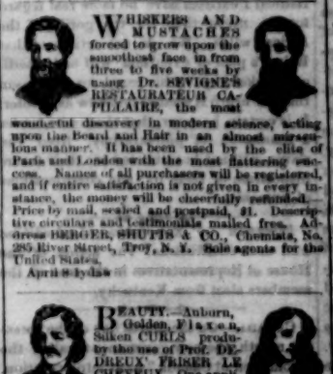
April 8-1ydaw



WHISKERS AND MUSTACHES forced to grow upon the smoothest face in from three to five weeks by using Dr. REVIGNE'S RESTAURATEUR CAPILLAIRE, the most wonderful discovery in modern science, acting upon the Beard and Hair in an almost miraculous manner. It has been used by the elite of Paris and London with the most flattering success. Names of all purchasers will be registered, and if entire satisfaction is not given in every instance, the money will be cheerfully refunded. Price by mail, sealed and postpaid, $1. Descriptive circulars and testimonials mailed free. Address BERGER, SHUTTS & CO., Chemists, No. 285 River Street, Troy, N. Y. Sole agents for the United States.
April 8-1ydaw

BEAUTY. Auburn, Golden, Flaxen, Silken CURLS produced by the use of Prof. DEDREUX' FRISER LE CHEVEUX. One application warranted to curl the most straight and stubborn hair of either sex into wavy ringlets, or heavy massive curls. Has been used by the fashionables of Paris and London, with the most gratifying results. Does no injury to the hair. Price by mail, sealed and postpaid, $1. Descriptive Circulars mailed free. Address BERGER, SHUTTS & CO., Chemists, No. 285 River St., Troy, N. Y., Sole Agents for the United States.
April 8-1ydaw

WILMINGTON ADVERTISEMENTS.

D. G. WORTH, N. G. DANIEL.

WORTH & DANIEL

Shipping & Commission Merchants,

WILMINGTON, N. C.

DEALERS IN BAGGING, ROPE, IRON TIES, Lime, Plaster, Cement, Hair, Genuine Peruvian Guano direct from Government Agents.

Salt, Hay and all kinds of Coal.

Agents for Baugh's Raw Bone Super Phosphate of Lime.

Agents for the Philadelphia Southern Mail Steamship line.

Agents for Goodspeed's weekly Steamship line from New York.

Agents for Jonas Smith & Co's., line of New York sail packets.

Feb 6-154-6m

MISCELLANEOUS.

PHOTOGRAPHS!

STRANGERS VISITING RALEIGH ARE VERY politely invited to call at

WATSON'S GALLERY OF ART, AND EXAMINE THE MANY BEAUTIFUL

PAINTINGS,

OIL PORTRAITS,

PHOTOGRAPHS &c.

On exhibition at this establishment.

Photographs executed in the finest styles of the art.

Particular attention given to copying old Daguerreotypes &c.

J. W. WATSON.

Raleigh, June 4-235-tf

J. T. MORRIS & BRO.,

127 SYCAMORE STREET,

PETERSBURG, VA.,

W. H. MORRIS & CO.,

18 FAYETTEVILLE ST.,

Raleigh, N. C.

Wholesale and Retail Dealers

AND

Manufacturers of all Kinds of Furniture,

—ALSO—

Dealers in Paper Hangings, Floor and Table Oil Cloth, Window Shades, Enameled Cloth and Floor Matting.

Call and examine our stock. Our motto is quick sales and small profits.

April 15-212-3m*

TO TOBACCONISTS.

It is a well established fact, that TOBACCO well flavored commands a better price and more ready sale than it does when not flavored or but badly so. Such being the case, would it not be to the interest of Manufacturers to use liberally *pure* flavoring materials, such as

Oil Aniseed,	Tonka Beans,
" Bergamot,	Gum Styrax,
" Cinnamon,	Mace,
" Citronella,	Nutmegs,
" Cloves,	Angelica Root,
" Geranium,	Orriss "
" Lemon,	Snake "
" Marbane,	Valerian "
" Nutmegs,	Aniseed,
" Sassafras,	Coriander Seed,
" Wintergreen,	Coriander "
Allspice,	Fennel,
Cinnamon Bark,	Gum Arabic,
Cloves,	Olive Oil, &c.

We have constantly on hand a large stock of the above articles; also, Branding Brushes and Inks of all kinds, which we sell very low.

JORDAN & CARR,
Wholesale and Retail Druggists,
May 27-247-tf Petersburg, Va.

FOR RENT.

The building lately occupied by the Biblical Recorder Printing Office, known as the old Register Office. Enquire on the premises.

HUFHAM & HUGHES.

June 4-233-tf

MRS. E. A. NIXON,

CAN ACCOMMODATE, with good board and lodging, EIGHT OR TEN PERSONS, on favorable terms. Her house is conveniently situated, on Fayetteville Street, near to the business portion of the city. Apply soon.

May 30-250-tf

Valuable City Property for Sale.

ONE OF THE MOST DESIRABLE HOUSES and Lots in the City, (front of Nash Square) lately occupied by Mrs. Ruffin Tucker, dec'd.—The House contains 10 Rooms, all well furnished. Lot about 2½ acres, grounds beautifully ornamented with Shrubbery. Conservatory filled with the rarest flowers and garden of fine vegetables and choice fruit trees, all necessary out buildings, and well of pure water. Possession can be given immediately.

W. H. & R. S. TUCKER.

mar 2-179-tf

MILL GEARING.

Mill and Cotton Gin and Threshing Machine Castings, and Screws, and all kinds of repairing furnished upon short notice, at our Foundry and Machine Shops.

B. F. WILLIAMSON & CO.

June 18-264-tf

GRAIN CRADLES.

Just received a supply of Sinclair's Patent 5 and 6 finger Grain Cradles—the very best make out. Orders solicited at once.

JAMES M. TOWLES,
May 28-tf Agent.

MEDICINES, &C.

SAUNDERS'

CATHARTIC AND ALTERATIVE PILLS.

RECOMMENDED BY THE BEST PHYSIcians. Purely Vegetable. No Calomel in them. Never Gripe; being Coated with Gum Tolu, are perfectly harmless.

For regulating the Bowels, and for the cure of Bilious Fever, Bilious Headache, Constipation or Costiveness, Jaundice, Indigestion, Piles, Dyspepsia, Liver Diseases, Dizziness, loss of Appetite, sick Headache, and all diseases where a reliable Cathartic medicine is required.

Dr. W. P. Mallett, who has no superior as a Physician in North Carolina, has examined the formula by which these pills are made and highly recommends them.

Col. W. J. Martin, the distinguished Patriot and Professor of Chemistry in the University of North Carolina, has analyzed them, and certifies that they contain no Mercury or any other mineral constituent whatever.

Call and get a Circular.

Prepared and sold by
R. S. SAUNDERS,
Manufacturing Chemist,
Feb 1-150-tf Chapel Hill, N. C.
For sale in Raleigh by
WILLIAMS & HAYWOOD.

THE

AMERICAN BITTERS.

The Great Southern Tonic,

AND THE MOST PALATABLE STOMACHIC EVER USED,

FOR THE CURE OF DYSPEPSIA, DISORDERed Digestion, Flatulency, Sluggish Circulation of the Blood, Bilious Complaints arising from a morbid condition of the Stomach and Bowels. An Elegant Tonic in debilitated states of the Digestive Organs, or of the system generally. For the loss of appetite it is the most wholesome and effectual Tonic in the world. It strengthens nature and enables the system to triumph over disease. In wakefulness attended with tremors and general nervous derangement, it is

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

The SENTINEL is published every day, except Sunday, on the following terms:

For one month	$1.00
For two months	1.00
Three months	2.50
Six months	5.00
One year	10.00
Semi-Weekly Sentinel one year	5.00
" " six months	2.50
Weekly Sentinel, one year	3 0
" " six months	1.50

THE SENTINEL.

WM. E. PELL, } SEATON GALES,
EDITORS.

FRIDAY, JULY 5, 1867.

THE CONGRESS.

The telegraphic proceedings, already received from the Congress, show a disposition at once to supplement the Reconstruction Acts, by conferring upon the District Commanders the powers which they have already exercised, and to grant them all that they can possibly claim, as necessary for the object of their appointment. Unfortunately, most of the members who are absent are the most cool and considerate; hence, there is danger that the extremists will go further than will be found best in the future, even for the success of Radical principles.

It does seem to us, that Congress cannot, with any show of consistency, do more than explain what it meant by the Reconstruction Acts, and, if it approve of the action of the Commanders, simply confirm their past acts and make their future course so plain that no one can doubt or question.—We can hardly bring ourselves to believe that the Congress, whatever may be its feelings, can, out of sheer spite, because of the differences of the President and his Cabinet with the practice of the Commanders, wreak its vengeance upon the *Southern people*, by more stringent measures.

Our people have given no just cause for this. The civil authorities of this State, so far from throwing obstacles in the way of reconstruction, have rendered promptly all the aid which the District Commander has required. As between the military and civil authorities here, there has been nothing but kind and cordial feelings. However the civil authorities may have differed in opinion, they have thrown no obstacle in the way of military authority. Differing as our people do, largely and on principle, with the Congress, as to the character of the Military bill, they have, nevertheless, quietly submitted to its requirements, and the large body of the people, viewing the necessity of reconstruction as imperious to their present interest and future recuperation, have settled down in the purpose either to promote reconstruction on the terms of Congress, or, if their consciences will not allow co-operation, at least to be silent and in no way obstruct it.

That the Congressional policy, as embodied in the Reconstruction Acts, will be carried out in North Carolina, we have never had a doubt. Whether one or ten thousand oppose, or be indifferent, the great body of the people have determined upon it, and the press of the State has furnished all the facilities in its power to have it fairly and properly carried out to the letter. If the Congress, therefore, should determine to oppress the Southern people still more by rigorous exactions, it will find neither reason nor excuse for so doing, either in the conduct or temper of the people of North Carolina or in the conduct of her civil authorities.

THE WAR.

Thaddeus Stevens, and his peculiar followers, are, this day, as decided enemies to the Union as was any Confederate soldier before the fall of Richmond. They are, by far, worse foes to its integrity, now, than any man, woman or child in the States of the South. They refuse to admit that the Union is restored and thereby to acknowledge the success of the Federal arms. Even after the South has laid down its arms, accepted all the legitimate issues of defeat, and made a full capitulation, the parties on the other side, ignoring the solemn terms of surrender, are reviving and continuing the war with an indiscriminate violence and ferocity. We will qualify the expression, "the parties on the other side." Gens. Grant and Sherman, who received the stacked arms and lowered banners of the Confederate armies, and guaranteed to those who gave them up all the assurances of peace and of protection to persons and property, are disposed, we believe, with the greater portion of those who made up their victorious columns, to observe the sacred pledges of soldierly and national faith. It is the unscrupulous and vengeful leaders of *party*, who never *saw*, much less "set, a squadron I' the field," who are for persecution, blood and war, when the former foe is prostrate, disarmed and powerless. The indications of the temper of these men, in and out of Congress, are, that the war is not to be allowed to stop until life is extinct; and then, like Falstaff at Shrewsbury, these valiant heroes will claim that it was *they* who overcame and slew the gallant Percy.

The bad faith of these men makes the perfidy a *national* stigma. Napoleon's duplicity towards the hapless Maximilian, though different in form, was no less cowardly and infamous in degree. Punic faith, in Carthaginian annals, has descended to modern times as a synonym for all that is treacherous. It will henceforth pass from the vocabulary of nations,—to be supplanted by a term equally degrading and expressive: ultra-*Radical faith*.

Are these strictures not justified by the facts? Can any apologist or defender of Mr. Stevens' point to a single declaration, in his speeches, conversations, or writings, wherein he has fixed *any* conditions, upon the fulfilment of which he would consent to the re-admission of the Southern States? In a recent interview with the Editor of the Union Springs (Ala.) *Times*,—the details of which have been generally published and in no particular denied,—the enquiry was propounded: "*If* the Southern States should reconstruct in the most Radical sense of the reconstruction programme,—should establish schools to which whites and blacks should be indiscriminately admitted, &c., &c., would you then vote to admit their representatives, who can take the iron clad oath, into Congress?" The answer of the old reprobate was an indignant negative.

Again, we ask, when will this one sided war stop?

NORTH CAROLINA RAILROAD.

We are glad that Mr. Webb, the President of the N. C. Railroad, has so promptly responded to the article of "A Stockholder," copied into these columns a day or two ago, from the Charlotte *Times*. If we had supposed that the officers of the Road were not fully prepared to meet the charge of "A Stockholder," we should not have published his article, but sent it directly to them, expecting a suitable reply. Believing that whatever they had done, they could furnish a reason for, we did not hesitate to publish it, feeling as indignant, as Mr. Webb appears to be, at the intimation of "A Stockholder," that the *Sentinel* would cloak a wrong in the North Carolina Railroad, or anywhere else, from mercenary or trivial motives. Nor did we fail to remind him that his course towards the officers of the Road was unjustifiable, in failing, first, to call their attention to any delinquency or evil that might exist, before publishing it.

We presume Mr. Webb's reply will be entirely satisfactory to all, yet no one can be blamed for supposing an error or fault to exist somewhere, when there was such a discrepancy in the fare at each end of a line of travel. Mr. Webb explains it.

We have no pecuniary interest in any of the Railroads, but, regarding them as the right arm of the State in the work of recuperation and prosperity, we confess to a deep anxiety that they shall be managed so as to promote, in the highest degree, that end. We are highly pleased to learn that, although the receipts of the North Carolina Railroad fell off greatly the past year, compared with the receipts of the previous year, yet the past year's administration of the expenditures has been so judicious as not to have involved the Road seriously.

Our suggestion about way freight and travel was made from an anxiety to promote the interests of the Road, after having heard of the falling off in its receipts. We had little or no knowledge of the present rates, and supposed they were not greater than any other Road, yet we had heard rendered, as an excuse for not travelling or sending freight short distances on the Road, that the high fare and rates would not justify it. We believe it is a mistaken policy of all our Roads to put way freight or travel at such rates as to compel travellers and producers to keep themselves or their produce at home. The true policy is to encourage, in every way, the use of the Rail Road in preference to all other means of conveyance, both for travel and freight, short distances. In this way, the Rail Roads become wonderful propellers to enterprise and the production of every thing which commands a market.

We beg leave to correct our friend, Mr. Webb, in regard to the prices of newspapers. Ten dollars a year was the uniform price for Daily newspapers before the war in the State, and $5 for Semi-weeklies, and advertising rates are really lower, altogether, than before the war. There were exceptions to this rule, but we speak of the general rule. The reason is obvious. The comparatively small subscription, which any Daily or Semi-weekly or Weekly, of good size and conducted with energy, has in this State, obliges the proprietors of our newspapers to charge somewhat higher than they desire to do. If the press in North Carolina received the encouragement which it does in States North of us, it would be far more profitable to us to issue at $6, than to require $10 under present circumstances. Or, if by reducing our prices, there was any reasonable ground to hope for large increase of readers, our plain policy would be to *reduce the price*.

LO! THE POOR NEGRO.—A late number of the New York *Tribune*, discussing the races, says: "Black woman are ignorant of the meaning of social respectability; black men—at least those of the sea-islands—are not sufficiently humanized to discriminate between justice and license." This is almost as bad as Helper's "Nojoque."

These indications are significant. The Radical Pharisees have no more real regard for the negro than for the gorilla of the African wilds. We do not anticipate that Helper's plan of expulsion will be immediately taken up by his party, for the reason that the negro is wanted just now as a voter. It is certain, however, that those who, under a simulation of philanthropy, freed the slaves, will not be restricted in their future disposition of them by any considerations of humanity.

FREEDOM OF ELECTIONS.—*Last edition, with new illustrations:* The action of the House of Representatives in the case of the members elect from Kentucky.

CANADA.—On the fourth day of the present month, the new government, called the "Dominion of Canada," went into operation.

The Hon. B. H. Hill, one of the ablest men of Georgia, is publishing in the Augusta *Chronicle* a series of eloquent and powerful articles, entitled "Notes on the Situation." He opposes the voluntary acceptance of the Military Bills. In his 5th number he says:

"As a people we have but little—scarcely enough to prevent starvation. All the world seems to be moving to send bread to keep us alive. What a curious people we are! fit objects of charity and fit subjects for confiscation! The same train brings the bread to feed, the officer to oppress, and the emissary to breed strife and to rob."

Gen. Wager Swayne, the Satrap, bullying over Alabama, has issueda general order, No. ten thousand or less, suspending a law of the State which imposed a stamp duty on official documents, relative to the collection of pensions, bounty, and back pay of Federal soldiers. He has also *repealed* a law imposing a license tax on the sale of illustrated periodicals published outside of the State of Alabama and not in a foreign State—such as Harper's Weekly Journal of Civilization. Swayne would be well employed as news agent for Harper and should by all means start a stand at once. He might then get the agency for "my two papers both daily."

A CARD FROM GEN. ABBOTT—BURNING OF THE BLADEN LAND COMPANY'S MILL—A SLANDER REFUTED.

To the Editors of the Journal:

I ask space in your paper in order to make a public denial of the false and injurious statement concerning the origin of the fire at the Bladen Land Co's. Mills, and the temper of the people in Bladen county towards myself and associates. The fire occurred near mid-day and was, beyond all question, the result of carelessness or accident. There never has been any suspicion on our part, that the fire originated from the cause assigned in the Washington dispatch to the New York *Herald*. Moreover, I have never discovered any disposition on the part of the citizens of Bladen county, or any other part of North Carolina, to discourage our own or any other Northern enterprise. On the other hand, those enterprises have been welcomed and encouraged by the people, so far as my knowledge extends. This encouragement has been constantly extended to us by all classes of people from the day we commenced business here, nor have we, at any time, heard an expression or known of an act on the part of the native population which could be construed into hostility or opposition.

No one can regret more deeply than myself these misrepresentations as to public sentiment in this State in regard to Northern enterprises; and I deem this public statement due especially to my immediate neighbors in Bladen, by whom we all have been treated constantly with a courtesy amounting to kindness.

JOSEPH C. ABBOTT.

The people of Bladen County, especially, and of the entire State, will feel under obligations to Gen. Abbott for the above manly, honest and truthful letter, which we copy from the Wilmington *Journal*. It is in so great contrast with the multitude of lying letters and dispatches, which have been sent North by anonymous or unknown scribblers, that we hope the Northern press will do the Southern people the justice to publish it generally.

Perhaps, we ought to say, that the spirit of the letter corresponds precisely with the opinion of our people, which we have heard expressed, as to the catholic, kind and polite demeanor, and their laudable disposition to encourage our people in the work of recuperation, of Gen. Abbott, Gen. Estes, and perhaps others in the neighborhood of Wilmington. They are known to be Republicans, yet such has been their course, that, although our people differ with them in politics, there is nothing but kind feelings for them, and a general expression of good will towards them. By the way, should the Congress reconstruct the State and give our people the chance to elect members to Congress, we have heard the opinion expressed, that no *bona fide* Republican in that District would be as likely to receive the support of the people for Congress as Gen. Abbott, if he would serve. We would prefer a good, Conservative man, if he could take the oath, to any one else, but, taking it for granted that the accounts of Gen. Abbott's cleverness are correct, we would take him next.

Further, what Gen. Abbott says of our people is as true as preaching, and the feelings evinced by them towards Gen. Abbott are felt and expressed towards every other Northern man or Federal officer, who has shown the same spirit that he has and pursued the same course. We hear nothing but a uniform expression of good feeling, as expressed by the newspapers of those places, towards the post commanders at Wilmington, Raleigh and Greensboro, and the officers at Charlotte, Salisbury, Hillsboro and some other places. If our people do not love some others, it is purely because "love begets love," and they have received none and hence have none to throw away.

A MUCH-NEEDED INVENTION.—We have been shown a patent horse-shoe which must certainly supersede the old system when it becomes known to the public. It entirely dispenses with nails, being fastened on the foot by means of an elliptical band, entirely on the outside of the hoof, and yielding readily to its growth. The form of the shoe also tends to a lateral expansion. It has been exhibited to the officers of the War Department for the purpose of introducing it into the cavalry and artillery service of the United States.—*Chronicle.*

MAIL SERVICE AT THE SOUTH.—We understand that the Southern mail service, restored as before the war, which went into operation on the 1st instant, includes about one thousand routes, and is as completely under contract with responsible parties as at any former period. No effort has been spared by the Department to furnish the very best service in regard to the frequency of trips and best connections, so that the most remote part of each State may be literally webbed with post-offices.—*National Intelligencer.*

The papers throughout the South are urging registration with great earnestness, and appear much more anxious for reconstruction under the laws of Congress than those who enacted the laws. The greatest obstacles to reconstruction at the South are the sentiments avowed by Stevens, Butler, and men of their class, making new demands and throwing uncertainty over whatever action the South may take.—*Boston Post.*

The *Federal Union*, published at Rochester, Minnesota, says in its issue of the 22d inst.

"A very intelligent gentleman, connected with a prominent business house in Milwaukee, and a decided Republican in politics, proclaimed it as his own opinion, in this city, a few days since, that a repudiation of the bonds and paper money issued by the Federal Government was inevitable, and that a proposition, if submitted to the people of Winconsin to-morrow to pay or repudiate, would be decided in favor of the latter alternative."

Judge Wayne, of the Supreme Court of the United States, is said to be lying at the point of death. He is nearly eighty years of age, and was appointed from the State of Georgia. In the event of his death there will be no vacancy on the bench, as the law provides for a reduction of the number of judges to six.

Political excitement is running high throughout Tennessee. Governor Brownlow rules with a stern will and has set aside the registration in every district that does not incline toward his radical views. In one district where his friends registered the first two days and his opponent the two succeeding days, he set aside all but the first two days. He holds the cards and will carry the State.

A bridal dress in Paris cost 12,000 francs. It was white silk scolloped, bordered, satined, flounced, laced, trimmed with pearls, and made with a peplum.

Correspondence of the Sentinel.

HOT SPRINGS, BATH CO., VA., 27th. June 1867.

DEAR "SENTINEL":—I think I left you in Staunton, or rather I was in Staunton when I wound up my last. If you have never seen this ambitious little city, surrounded by its guard of gray and solemn hills, I am sure I cannot describe it. It is a point of considerable commercial importance, and though the lands immediately adjacent are thinner than elsewhere in the County, yet it is the outlet of a prosperous and industrious community, of sterling character and high culture. The town itself is in a valley, or, as we would say, a bottom, and is quite uneven; the streets rather narrow and not well shaded, and altogether rather an irregular looking place. The season is dull, though there is evidence of trade and thrift, and the private dwellings, more than the warehouses and store buildings, evince the prosperity and taste of the people. Two State institutions are located here—the Lunatic Asylum, and the Institution for the Deaf, Dumb and Blind; both of which reflect credit on the State and are an ornament to the place. Several excellent Seminaries are likewise established here, the most successful and well known being Miss Baldwin's Female Seminary, one of the largest in the State. The musical talent of the place is remarkable, as recent most creditable entertainments prove. The glory of the place, to me, was the splendid mountains that surround, their grand and immovable shoulders stretching away to support the sky. The beautiful twin sisters, Bessie Bell and Mary Grey, whose summits were kissed by the clouds as we tarried there, won my heart and homage at once.

I spent Sabbath amid the quiet hills and smiling farms of Augusta County,—the favorite quotation of all who have anything to say about Sunday coming to my mind likewise:

"Sweet day, so cool, so calm, so bright,
Bride of earth and sky."

I can't quote any more without the book.

Monday found us on the Central Road again journeying to our destination. A good many were on their way to the Commencement at Washington College. I opine most were going to see Gen. Lee, nor do I blame them. The road penetrated the rugged mountains again, and scenes of wild splendor met the eye. I cannot forget a limpid stream down whose bank the road passed for some miles, that seemed to laugh in our faces with unrestrained glee. A ride of forty miles brought us to Millboro', the depot where we connect with a line of stages, direct to the Springs.

And now for a glorious stage ride! Four sorrel horses (I think they were sorrel) and a lumbering stage were soon ready. One passenger mounted, and four of us inside, two freedmen, or rather one man and one woman. The cullerd gemman was a fine fellow, a genuine "American citizen of African descent," with an elegant set of ivory teeth that were in splendid contrast with his ebony skin, and he showed them with zest, for he laughed easily; having also that *feature*, in prominence, described of Santa Claus, in the memorable—

"'Twas the night before Christmas, when all through the house"—

"that shook when he laughed"—you doubtless remember the line. You may be assured we felt comforted, when we learned he was "to look for Mars Jeems McClung at the Hot." I have no doubt he might have taken the name Bunyan gave one of his cooks: "Taste-that-which-is-good."

The female was not quite such a character, but had a noticeable waterfall and was quite stylish in her address. We commenced an easy ascent, but soon reached the top of the mountain before sundown, (we started in the stage about six) and made a long descent, the valley seeming to be much lower than the one in which the Railroad passes. The rugged grandeur of the mountains, (as also the ruggedness of the ride) claimed our attention, and just before twilight settled upon us we saw something well worth remembering, the Windy Cove. A precipitous mountain presented its almost bare side to the road, on our right, whilst on the left a clear river babbled peacefully along, reminding me of the extreme beauty of the French Broad. Just as we enter the passage, a church is situated, old and moss-grown, with its accompanying grave yard, the heritage for a century of the bones of the just. There was something to impress the passer in the conjunction of solemn thoughts and quiet repose; the mountain, the stream, the valley stretching beyond, and the venerable church, with its sleeping dead, forming a picture not easily effaced. The church takes its name from the mountain, "Windy Cove." Opening every few feet are chasms in the side of the rock, whence issue cool and refreshing winds. We imagined (and I have no doubt the fancy was true) that we felt the breath of the caves as we rode by in the stage.—These caves have never been sufficiently explored to reveal what they contain. It is supposed these several openings, many of which there are, are all connected with the same immense subterranean cavern.

We passed up the river for sometime, which some horrible unpoetical utilitarian had named "Cow-pasture," and finally crossed it, and, after riding an hour or so more, came, by the light of the moon, to the Bath Alum Springs—ten miles from Millboro'.—In the hurried view we were able to obtain, I was very favorably impressed with it.—Mr. Baxter, the Proprietor, was polite and attentive during the little while we tarried, and we would have been content to stay, during the night, except for our desire to reach our destination.

We lost for the rest of the ride our jolly fellow traveller, the cook, he taking another coach behind, but our complement was made up by Maj. Eubanks' entrance, the proprietor of the "Healing." He was an agreeable companion, and kept us informed of the points of interest. We commenced very soon the ascent of the "Warm Springs" Mountain, which was very tedious. The roads were good and we had a bright moon, so that the ride was not without mitigations. The views would have been splendid if daylight could have fully revealed them. The dense forests of dark green, the rolling billows of hills, the placid summer clouds, were lit with the silver radiance of the moon, and each abrupt turn would show dim visions of magnificence; but between the cracks of the whip and the cheering of the driver's voice, the lumbering roll of the iron-axled coach, and your correspondent's desire to nap, I did not enjoy it hugely. I really began to appreciate the Scripture expression, and thought this must be one of "the everlasting hills." The summit at last was reached, and the scene, even at night, was splendid.—Hurrah! then the way we went down hill was a caution, and if our driver had only "winded his horn," we would have made a brilliant entree into the "Warm Springs."

Here we remained the rest of the night, for it was eleven o'clock when we got there. The next morning showed us the place, the Court House of Bath County, and a village called Germantown, *lucus a non lucendo*, for there are no Germans there. The buildings at the "Warm" are not in thorough repair, though they are open for visitors. The baths seem to be well arranged and pleasant, the temperature being 98°. The water is strongly impregnated with sulphur, and has a bold stream running at once from the springs. In the hands of some energetic proprietor, it seems to me that they would become, as they have been, a favorite resort for pleasure and health seekers.

The stage was ready about night and off we went to the "Hot Springs." You may be assured we were heartily glad to get here, after a wearisome ride of twenty miles in the stage, from Millboro', which took only *seven hours*. We were very hospitably entertained at once, by Col. Jas. A. McClung, Manager, in whom the Proprietors have secured a treasure.

And now that we have gotten here, Messrs. Editors, and have been so long at it, I surmise you would rather wait for the next paper. I can see both of you now saying, "Well, can't you make it a little shorter? You see we have such a pressure on our columns." L.

MARRIED,

In Wilson, N. C. by Rev. A. S. Benton, W. J. KINCAID, to Miss ADDIE V., daughter of J. V. Blackwell, Esq., all of Wilson.

On Thursday, the 27th. ult., in the town of Hertford, N. C., by J. Mullen, Esq., LYMAN FOSTER, of Murfreesboro', to Miss MOLLIE, daughter of J. H. Etheridge, of Coleraine.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

FOR SALE.

VERY FINE BLACKBERRY WINE,

made last year.

FULLIAM, JONES & CO.
July 5-281-4t Wholesale Grocers.

TO THE LADIES.

Another lot of T. MILES & SONS' Kid and Morocco Shoes.

ALSO, LACED AND CONGRESS LASTING SHOES.

Also, a beautiful assortment for Misses and Children.

Call and you will return to your homes, saying, 'I was lucky in stoping at Cooke's and getting a pair of Miles' Shoes.'"

July 5-281-4t G. T. COOKE.

SILK WRAPPERS.

A beautiful lot SILK WRAPPERS, which will be sold at Cost and no humbug.

A very large assortment of Ladies' Spring and Summer Dress Goods, which will be sold for a small advance on Cost.

July 5-281-4t GEO. T. COOKE'S.

ADMINISTRATOR'S SALE OF REAL ESTATE.

BY Virtue of a Decree of the County Court of Washington County, May Term 1867, I shall expose for sale, on Tuesday, 20th. August, 1867, at the Court House door in the town of Plymouth, the undivided interest of Joseph B. Roulhac, deceased, (which is the one half) in the Swamp known as the "ROULHAC'S SWAMP" in Washington County—lying on the Turnpike and adjoining the lands of S. H. McRae, Hardy Everett, and others,—containing, by survey,

FOUR THOUSAND SIX HUNDRED AND SIXTEEN ACRES.

Said Swamp has a considerable quantity of Cypress Timber, has a fertile soil and presents every advantage, with sufficient draining, for one of the finest farms in the country.

TERMS: A credit of Six, Twelve and Eighteen months, with Two Hundred Dollars cash to pay costs and charges.

JOSHUA S. SWIFT,
Administrator, &c.
Plymouth, N. C. July 5-281-dawSw*

RALEIGH NATIONAL BANK OF NORTH CAROLINA.

SEVENTH QUARTERLY REPORT,

July 1st. 1867.

RESOURCES.

Loans and Discounts		199 518.03
Overdrafts		1,124.15
Real Estate		34,000.
Furniture and Fixtures		2,474 27
Due From Banks and Bankers		35 651.41
United States Bonds		160,600.
Miscellaneous Investments		16,805 96
Specie	1,979.48	
Legal Tenders	68 362.	
National Bank Notes	957.	
Fractional Currency	1,164.02	
Cash Items	563.60	
		73,026.10
		$522,999.92

LIABILITIES.

Capital Stock	150,000.
Surplus Fund	3,800.
Circulation	92,000.
United States Treasurer	44,375.87
Deposits	226,327.08
Due to Banks and Bankers	1,606.64
Profit and Loss	4 890.03
	$522,999.92

I, W. B. Gulick, Cashier of the "Raleigh National Bank of North Carolina," do solemnly swear that the above statement is true, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

W. B. GULICK,
July 5-281-1t Cashier.

MITCHELL, ALLEN & CO.,

NEWBERN, N. C.

AGRICULTURAL HOUSE AND HARDWARE STORE.

SELL EVERY ARTICLE NEEDED BY THE Coach and Harness Maker: Rims, Spokes, Hubs, Axles, Enamelled Leather and Cloth, Harness Leather and Trimmings, Saddles, Harness, Bridles, &c., &c.

April 2-201-1t

THE NORTH AMERICA

LIFE

INSURANCE COMPANY.

New Features and Advantages Which are Known as Belonging to no Other Company in the United States.

THE MANAGEMENT OF THIS COMPANY IS upon the Mutual Benefit System—the accumulated profits going to the assured.

This company makes a special deposit with the Insurance Department of the State, for which Registered policies are issued if desired, countersigned by the Superintendent of the Insurance Department of the State of New York, certifying that such policies are secured by pledges of public stocks.

No other Company gives the assured a guarantee of this character or anything equivalent.

Thirty days' of grace are allowed on all renewed premiums, and the policy remains valid and in full force during that time.

No restrictions as to travel or residence abroad at any season of the year, outside the tropics, which gives a nearly world-wide and unconditional policy.

No higher rate of premium charged for stationary Engineers, Conductors, Baggage Masters, Mail Agents, nor in consequence of change of employment after the policy is issued.

Notes are not required by this Company, but a loan may be obtained on the policy for one third of the annual premium, which is cancelled by the profits applied as dividends.

Joint policies, including man and wife, are issued by this Company, and the amount insured is payable to the survivor on the death of either.

Our dividend, January 1st, 1866, was 45 per cent.

Dividends are declared annually, and paid on settlement of 4th. Annual Premium, on all our plans upon the full amount of premiums received.

Premiums may be paid annually, semi-annually or quarterly.

All policies issued by this Company are non-forfeiting, after two, in some instances, and three annual payments in others.

The per centage of premium receipts in 1865, over 1864, was 251 per cent; which is nearly double that of any other New York company.

Policies incontestable from any cause except on account of fraud.

For insurance in this Company apply to

F. H. CAMERON,
or SEATON GALES,
July 4-280-eod3m Agent for Raleigh.

WASHING MACHINES.

Another supply just at hand of DGLY'S CELEBRATED WASHERS, and sold with or without the Universal Wringer at Manufacturer's prices, with transportation added.

Also, in store, one of the famous NONPAREIL MACHINES.

July 4-280-tf JAMES M. TOWLES.

WM. H. CROW, GEN'L AGENT

OF THE ÆTNA LIFE

INSURANCE COMPANY,

FOR THE

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA AND VIRginia, South of the James: Takes pleasure in presenting the following official

ADDRESS TO THE

MEMBERS.

July 1st. Assetts $6,000,000,00.

There are at present about 700 gentlemen and ladies, citizens of North Carolina, who are members of the Ætna Life Insurance Company. Since I have been Agent in this State, I have paid out to lawful representatives of deceased members $23,000, and $5,000 more will be paid in a few days to the representatives of the late Col. Jno. F. Sanders, of Johnston Co., N. C.

TO THE MEMBERS OF THE

Ætna Life Insurance Co.

HARTFORD, CONN.

MARCH, 1867.

We call especial attention to the success of the Ætna Life Insurance Company during the year 1866. We also have the satisfaction to state that its income during the months of January and February of this year has been double that of corresponding months of last year, while losses and expenses have been proportionally less. We hope to maintain this ratio of increase during the balance of this year, which will give your Company SEVEN MILLIONS OF DOLLARS ANNUAL REVENUE.—We appeal to each policy-holder to add his influence, and use every effort for the continued success of the Company, as upon this, and a wise and economical management, depend the amount of dividends to be returned to him.

The Officers and Agents of the Company have done, and are doing, everything in their power to make the ÆTNA THE GREATEST LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY IN AMERICA. This we can and will do if you will give us your influence. You can do this by resolving to get some of your friends to insure in the Ætna, and if you cannot fully post them up, send their names to the Agent and he will take pleasure in calling upon them. By so doing, you can put your influence to practical use.

THE DIVIDEND FOR 1867 IS FIFTY PER CENT.

UNEXAMPLED SUCCESS OF THE ÆTNA LIFE,

STOCK COMPANY.

YEAR.	POLICIES ISSUED.	RECEIPTS.
1861	589	$78,533,67
1862	804	94,878,07
1863	1,822	199,952,40
1864	4,577	980,755,52
1865	8,815	1,686,813,61
1866	14,032	3,521,960,80

At the same ratio of increase for balance of this year as up to March 1st. the business of 1867 will be, Policies 22,000. Receipts $7 000,000,00.

This rapid and unexampled progress has been attained in the face of the most energetic opposition ever experienced. A few rival Companies and agents are making great efforts, by printed circulars (some of them anonymous) and otherwise, to disparage the Ætna Life Insurance Co., and check its progress. Its management is assailed, its plan of operations falsified, and the press employed to prejudice the public mind, destroy confidence, and retard the Company's rapidly increasing business.

These rivals profess great interest in behalf of the insuring public. Their conduct would be more in keeping with motives so unselfish and honorable, did they confine their remarks to the discussion of *principles*, rather than descend to the use of incorrect statements and abusive and slanderous attacks upon this Company. The false cloak so often used is too thin to hide their *real* motive, and the intended injury can do us no harm. The *success of the Ætna Life*, which is the *real* cause of this jealousy and bad temper, has been honorably obtained, and without assailing other institutions. *The names of rival Companies are not found in its circulars, nor a word to the prejudice of any particular Company.* Could we think any other course honorable, the past has been too successful to warrant a change in this regard, and enables us to advise *others* to depend entirely upon their *own merits* rather than try to build upon assumed faults of others.

Last silence should be construed against us, we take this occasion, in our annual circular to Policyholders, to say that in our opinion, *their money* and our time are not for newspaper or other controversy, and while our Patrons and Friends may not expect us to publish special answers to attacks that may be made upon the Company, the officers and agents are ever ready and willing to give full and satisfactory information. In so doing, the *merits* of the Ætna Life are sufficient, and we have no occasion in return to assail others, use *their* errors as our shield, or endeavor to interfere with the relations existing between *other* Companies and *their* policy-holders.

Some rivals state that the Ætna pays a large amount of dividend to its Stockholders, in face of the reports of the Commissioners of New York and Massachusetts to the contrary (which can be seen at our office.)

The force of this statement of our rivals is also destroyed by the fact that very few Companies have so low ratio of expense and disbursements to income as the Ætna, (excluding dividends to Policy-holders,) and when we consider, in connection with this, that

1st. Over one-half of the Ætna's business for 1866 was *new* business;

2d. That the Ætna increased its business in a greater ratio than any other Company;

3d. That the principal expense in *Life Insurance* is upon *new* business;

It is evident that no Company can pay better dividends to Policy-holders, and few will ever, probably, equal the Ætna.

The entire profits on the Mutual plan, except six per cent. annually on capital, ($150,000,) belong to the insured, and are divided among them every year. See page 20 of pamphlet.

The Ætna offers to the insured, the following advantages over a *purely* mutual Company.

1st. The additional security of the CAPITAL.

2d. The GUARANTEE of its permanent *success* in the careful supervision of its business by the directors and stockholders *which their pecuniary interest will secure.*

3rd. ECONOMY in management, as the general expenses of the Company are divided between the departments.

4th. All the benefits of dividends, and

5th. None of the liabilities usual in mutual insurance.

The Ætna Life Insurance Company has over 37,000 influential Members, well pleased with the Company, and an Annual Revenue of *over Three and One-half Millions of Dollars.*

It received over *Fourteen Thousand Members* in 1866.

It has a present ratio of increase which will give an accession of *Twenty-Two Thousand Members* and *Seven Millions of Dollars Income* in 1867.

It has over *Five Millions of Dollars* safely invested at interest.

It has nearly *One Million Dollars* surplus above all liabilities including present value of all Policies.

It pays *Fifty per cent.* annual Dividend to Policy-holders, *two years sooner* on Life Table than most leading Companies.

Of the entire business done by all the Life Companies reporting to the States of Massachusetts and New York, for the year 1866,

The Ætna issued nearly *one-tenth* of the entire number of Policies.

But one Company issued as great a number of New Polices as the Ætna in 1866, and in the two years of 1865 and 1866 combined, it exceeded even that one, and with *less per cent. disbursements* in losses and expenses.

The average increase was about 68 per cent. while the Ætna's was 120 per cent.

The per-centage of all disbursements for the years 1865 and 1866 combined, was less in the Ætna than in any other leading Company.

It is *just to all Companies*, in comparing the per cent. expense, to take into consideration the ratio of new business; for the larger the new business the greater the ratio of expense will naturally be for that year.

The average losses in the Companies were $13.32 to each $100 income. The Ætna's were only $8.73 to each $100 income.

SYNOPSIS OF THE BUSINESS OF THE YEAR 1866.

Received for Premiums and Interest during year	$3,556,236.70
Disbursements, Losses, Expenses and Taxes	1,191,225.89
Increase in Assets	$2,365,010 81
Assets, January, 1866	2,036 823.05

Dividend, 1867—50 per cent.
Assets, Jan. 1, 1867, $4,401,833.86.
14,032 new policies were issued during the year 1866.

DIVIDENDS.

Taking into consideration the amount of dividends declared and paid to Policy-holders by the Ætna heretofore (50 per cent.), the time and manner of paying the same, the per cent. of losses and expenses to receipts, economy of management, care in selecting lives, increase of business, and ability to make and pay future dividends to the insured, the Ætna is equalled by few and surpassed by no Company.

"A policy of Life Assurance is the cheapest and safest mode of making a certain provision for one's family. It is time our people understood and practised more generally Life Assurance."—FRANKLIN.

AT THIS DAY the above is not only true, but a Life Policy is the CHEAPEST AND SAFEST way of making a certain provision for OLD AGE.

The Ætna makes Non-forfeiting Endowment Policies, payable in case of death; also, payable on attaining a specified age, thus making provision for *death and old age.* The premiums may be paid in one payment, or in five or ten annual payments until the policy is due. It is a good investment; for the policy-holder will receive a dividend for every year his policy exists, which will in some cases amount to more than the premiums paid the Company.

Policies issued upon all the other approved plans.

July 2-277-1w

MISCELLANEOUS.

ROCKBRIDGE ALUM SPRINGS.

OPEN JUNE 1.

This favorite and delightful watering-place, having undergone thorough renovation, is prepared to receive visitors. The owners have made every effort in the outfit and equipment to render the place more than ever attractive to those in quest of recreation, while to the invalid its medicinal waters hold out new hopes of health. It may be confidently claimed for them that they have in a great many cases relieved, and in many more cases cured, the following diseases; SCROFULA, and many chronic CUTANEOUS diseases; CHRONIC THRUSH, BRONCHITIS, DYSPEPSIA, CHRONIC DIARRHŒA, DROPSY, AFFECTIONS OF KIDNEY and BLADDER, and PILES; and, in connection with the Hot Baths, CHRONIC RHEUMATISM.

As an appetizer, a tonic, and general restorative to an enfeebled constitution, it is perhaps unrivalled amongst mineral waters. The proprietors have engaged for the approaching season

A VERY SUPERIOR BAND OF MUSIC,

both for the LAWN and the BALL-ROOM.

THE BILLIARD AND BOWLING SALOONS,

both for ladies and gentlemen, will be found in more complete order than ever before.

From the very extensive preparations now making at all the leading Virginia Springs, a heavy travel is anticipated, and, we think, will be attracted. It shall be the aim of the undersigned to keep their establishment FULLY UP TO THE FOREMOST; and they hope to see a renewal of the social re-unions which in former years lent such a charm to these mountain retreats.

Passengers by the Virginia Central railroad get off the cars at GOSHEN Depot. Eight (8) miles of staging over a smooth road lands them at the Springs.

BOARD, $3.50 PER DAY; $90 PER MONTH.

We have secured the efficient services of Captain WILLIAM H. SALE, so long and favorably known to the public, in connection with these Springs.

FRAZIER & RANDOLPH, Proprietors.

PERCELL, LADD & Co., Richmond;
A. B. BUCKER, Lynchburg;
COLEMAN & ROGERS, Baltimore;
HEGEMAN & Co., New York;
Agents for sale of the Water and Mass or Salts.
May 25-246-6w

VIRGINIA SPRINGS.

The following celebrated VIRGINIA SPRINGS, of easy access by railroads and short stage lines, over good roads, in comfortable coaches by contract limited to ten passengers, will be open for visitors ON AND AFTER THE 1ST OF JUNE 1867:

WHITE SULPHUR,
GREENBRIER COUNTY, W. VA.

SWEET SPRINGS AND SALT SULPHUR SPRINGS,
MONROE COUNTY, W. VA.
Route *via* Virginia Central railroad to Jackson River depot until about 10th. July, when the railroad will be run to Covington;
and from Bonsack's, on the Virginia and Tennessee railroad, *via* stages.

HOT SPRINGS,
HEALING SPRINGS, and
BATH ALUM SPRINGS,
BATH COUNTY, VA.
Route *via* Virginia Central railroad to Millboro' depot.

ROCKBRIDGE ALUM SPRINGS,
ROCKBRIDGE COUNTY, VA.
Route *via* Virginia Central railroad to Goshen depot.

AUGUSTA WHITE SULPHUR ALUM SPRINGS,
(FORMERLY STRIBLING'S.)
Route *via* Central railroad to Staunton, thence by stages to the Springs.

ALLEGHANY SPRINGS,
MONTGOMERY COUNTY, VA.
Route *via* Virginia Central, Orange and Alexandria, to Shawsville depot, on Virginia and Tennessee railroad.

COYNER'S SULPHUR SPRINGS,
BOTETOURT COUNTY, VA.
Route as above to Coyner's Springs station, Virginia and Tennessee railroad.

THROUGH TICKETS

can be procured at the principal cities West, North, and South, to all the above named Springs.

THE PROPRIETORS

of the above Springs have provided an entire outfit of

NEW FUR

RATES OF ADVERTISING.

PRICES REDUCED.

Advertisements will be inserted in the *Daily Sentinel* at the following rates. A *square* will be hereafter estimated at 13 *minion* lines, or 1¼ inches.

One square one time	$1,00
" " each subsequent insertion less than a week	50
One square one week	3,00
Each additional square one week	2,00
One square two weeks	5,00
Each additional square two weeks	2,50
One square one month	8,00
Each additional square one month	3,00
One square two months	10,00
Each additional "	3,50
One square three months	12,00
Each additional "	4,00
One quarter column "	25,00
One half column "	40,00
One column "	75,00

Regular business cards, 15 minion lines or less, will be charged only $10 for three months.

All advertisements or cards must be changed in form at least every three months. Contracts for more than three months made only at the above rates.

Special notices or advertisements required to be inserted on inside or any special place, will be charged 25 per cent higher than the above charges.

Advertisements inserted in Weekly and Semi-Weekly at rates corresponding with the above. Court advertisements inserted 6 weeks for $7 cash or $10 if charged.

Advertisers will always find it to their advantage to enclose the cash when they send advertisements, to the extent they wish to pay for them.

THE SENTINEL.

LOCAL DEPARTMENT.

FRIDAY, JULY 5, 1867.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.—Very fine Blackberry Wine: Pulliam, Jones & Co.

Miles & Son's Shoes, Silk Wrappers, Dress Goods: Geo. T. Cooke, Fayetteville Street.

Administrator's sale of valuable Real Estate, in Washington Co.: Joshua S. Swift, Admr.

Agricultural Ware-House, Builders' Materials, Labor-Saving Pump: Mitchell, Allen & Co., Newbern.

National Bank of Raleigh; Seventh Quarterly Exhibit.

RALEIGH & GASTON R. R. Co.—The annual meeting of the Stockholders of this Company was held in this City on yesterday. We have no minute of their proceedings up to the hour of making up our forms.

FOURTH OF JULY.—This anniversary, so sacred to liberty and happiness in former days, was poorly celebrated on yesterday.—The only real reminder of former times was the floating of the national flag (in due and proper obedience to Gen. Order No. 48) from the public buildings and the noisy popping of fire-crackers by the boys. The military, we presume, fully carried out the orders of Gen. Sickles, yet we heard no booming cannon and witnessed no martial display.

We learn that the Rads, black and white, made an attempt at a celebration in the grove in the rear of the Governor's mansion. Throngs of negroes, representing several Societies, and many others, representing themselves, paraded the streets and finally hauled up at the Radical jubilee aforesaid. We understand that W. W. Holden, Esq., organized the meeting by nominating C. L. Harris, white, as President, Handy Lockart, colored, as Vice, and a Mr. Wicker, white, as Secretary, with several colored associate scribes. Mr. C. J. Rogers, (the man that voted against the Howard amendment and was rebuked therefor by Font Taylord in the 27th. of March meeting,) and a few other whites, occupied the stand, with several important colored personages.

Mr. J. W. Holden read the Declaration of Independence, and Capt. Pepper, Chaplain of the 40th. Colored Regiment, and Orator of the day, was just proceeding to *pepper* the audience with Radical cayenne, when a shower came up and dispersed the crowd. Subsequently, the pepper-box was emptied, however. James H. Harris then spoke, and it is said that his sentiments were much less objectionable than those of *the* Orator of the day.

Resolutions were adopted, asking the Congress to abolish civil government in the State. Just as the proposer, W. W. Holden, arose to read the resolutions, the platform, on which the officers of the meeting and himself were seated, fell with a crash. An omen!

As the circumstances under which the reading of the "Declaration" took place were unfavorable to its proper appreciation, we advise our colored friends to procure a copy of yesterday's *Sentinel*, containing it, and read it, or have it read, for themselves.

MANY OF OUR COTEMPORARIES suspended publication on yesterday. As no arrangements were made by the authorities here for an oration and other demonstrations, and as the telegraphic accounts from Congress were specially interesting and important at this time, *we* deemed it best not to suspend.—Our employees, too, preferred making wages, to enjoying a holiday at their own expense.

BLACKBERRIES.—Dr. D. W. C. Benbow, of Greensboro, in reply to our general enquiry as to the proper or best mode of drying blackberries, kindly communicates the fact that the *sun* will dry them as well as a kiln; and, unless the kiln is properly attended to, the sun is far preferable. The fruit should be thoroughly dried, not *burned*, and never sold to merchants or packed until thoroughly dried.

The Dr. further says that, last season, the reputation of our trade was seriously injured by shipping *partly-dried* berries, which moulded.

Let the thousands of dollars heretofore allowed to waste upon the old fields of North Carolina be husbanded during the present season of so much want.

BASE-BALL CONVENTION.—In accordance with a notice published several weeks since, proposing a Convention to form a State Association, to be convened in the City of Raleigh, the delegates from the several clubs represented met in the Capitol, at 12 M., on Wednesday.

On motion of Mr. Whiting, of the Elm City Club, Newbern, Mr. Chas. M. Busbee was chosen chairman, *pro tem.*, and Mr. Jos. C. Webb, of the University Club, requested to act as secretary.

Delegates enrolling their names from the following Clubs were present, viz: University Club, of Chapel Hill; Rip Van Winkle, of Concord; Fisher, of Company Shops; Elm City, of Newbern; Star and Crescent, of Raleigh.

Upon motion, the chair appointed a committee of five, consisting of Messrs. Busbee, Badger, Ryan, Sorrell and Whiting, to draft Constitution and By-Laws to be submitted at next meeting.

On motion, the chair appointed a committee of five, consisting of Messrs. Means, Phillips, Graham, Bledsoe and Lovejoy, to recommend such members as officers of the Association for the ensuing year as provisions of the Constitution might thereafter designate.

On motion of Mr. S. G. Ryan, the meeting adjourned till 8½ P. M.

C. M. BUSBEE *Ch'n. pro tem.*
JOS. C. WEBB, *Sec.*

HALF PAST 8, P. M.

Delegates were present from the "Chockayotte Club," of Weldon, and the "Lafayette Club," of Fayetteville.

The Chairman of the Committee on Constitution and By-Laws submitted a report, which was accepted, after considerable discussion, and adopted.

The Chairman, in behalf of the Committee on recommending officers, submitted a report embracing such as were necessary for the government of the Association for the ensuing year, as prescribed by the Nat. Association of Base Ball Players.

Whereupon, Mr. B. C. Manly, of the "Crescent Club," was chosen President; F. H. Busbee, of the "University," and S. H. Badger, of the "Fisher," Vice Presidents; A. Phillips, of the "Crescent," Recording Secretary; Wm. Simpson, of the "Star," Corresponding Secretary, and R. W. Means, of the "Rip Van Winkle," Treasurer.

Sundry resolutions, pertaining to the interests of the Association, were offered and passed, all of which will be duly printed and forwarded to the several Clubs of the State upon application to the Corresponding Secretary, together with a copy of the Constitution and By Laws.

For the information of all concerned, it was unanimously

Resolved, That the N. C. Association of Base Ball Players, at Raleigh convened, do hereby acknowledge the University Club, of Chapel Hill, as the champion Club of the State of N. C., and to whom all communications should be addressed by those desiring to contend for this honor, and that no Club shall contend for the same which is not a member of this Association.

Upon motion, the meeting adjourned, to meet in Raleigh on the last Wednesday of November, 1867.

For the Sentinel.

THE NORTH-CAROLINA RAILROAD COMPANY.

OFFICE N. C. RAIL ROAD CO., }
CO. SHOPS, N. C., 3d. July, 1867. }

MESSRS. EDITORS:—The article in your paper of yesterday, copied from the Carolina *Times*, signed "A Stockholder," and your comments thereon, are calculated to injure the management of this Road. But when the facts are known, there is no blame to be attached to us; and if this mischief making "Stockholder" had taken the trouble to enquire, he might easily have ascertained them.

Up to April 1st., the ticket from Charlotte to New York was $30,35. At a Convention of Rail Road men, held in Richmond, on the 3d. April, the rates were reduced to all points South of Washington, as far as Augusta, to take effect 1st. of May. Before that time, we were notified by the officer having the matter in charge not to sell by the new rates until further orders.

About the last of May, being at Charlotte, the Agent informed me that tickets were sold in New York to Charlotte at a much less price than was charged from Charlotte to New York. As soon as I returned to the office, I telegraphed immediately to the office above mentioned, stating the facts, and demanded that we be allowed to sell by the new rate, or that the New York office be instructed to sell at the old. I also wrote to him by mail. He replied that he could not instruct me, until he could communicate with others interested. I heard nothing more from him for more than a week, when I telegraphed again. He then replied:—"Sell by the new rate." I then telegraphed and wrote for the proportions to which each Road was entitled. After several days, he sent us the proportions by one line. But as we sell an open ticket, good by four lines, it was necessary for us to have those also, that we might know how much to credit each Road or Boat. He has not sent them yet, though written to, and telegraphed to again and again. His last reply, received on Monday, says that he is very busy and will probably attend to it in a few days. Tickets by the new rate, however, are now on sale. So it will be seen that no blame whatever can be attached to the officers of the North Carolina Rail Road.

Why "A Stockholder" should call upon you to defend me, I know not. I believe I am able to defend myself. At any rate, I stand prepared to attempt it. My official acts are open to the investigation of any and all opposers. The committee appointed by the Legislature could find nothing to condemn, after a strict investigation of my official acts for more than four years, and I do not fear to meet the stockholders of this company; for never did mortal man have more friends than I have found in that large body, and I have nothing to conceal from them.

In reply to your suggestion about low fares and low freights, I have this to say:—The rate of why fare on this Road is five cents per mile, while nearly every other Road in this State and Virginia charges six and seven. Our local Freights are as cheap, and in many instances cheaper than other Roads, though we cannot haul as many cars, with even larger Engines, on account of the heavy grades and curves. Our expenses are very much increased—both labor and material needed is at least fifty per cent above old prices.

As an evidence of this fact, your Daily paper is $10 per annum. Before the war, it would not have exceeded $6.

THOMAS WEBB,
Pres't N. C. R. R. Co.

The *Times*, and other papers that copied its article, are respectfully requested to copy the above.

Ben. Butler used to bully the regular officers and his unredeemed Democratic friends at Washington, last winter, by telling them that when his opportunity came he should pick out a smart black boy and send him to West Point. But he has forgotten his threat, or only made it for effect, for he has selected a son of Rev. J. C. Fletcher, of Newburyport, the Brazilian traveller and lecturer, for his representative at the military academy.—*Springfield Republican.*

In the period of half a century there have been, it is estimated, upwards of seventy-five executives, emperors, presidents, dictators in Mexico, and no less than two hundred revolutions. What assurance is there of an end to this state of things, while every successful faction celebrates its advent to power by sowing dragon's teeth of revolution, reaction and retribution, as the Juarists are now doing?

TELEGRAPHIC.

Friday Morning Dispatches.

OBSERVANCE OF THE FOURTH OF JULY.

WILMINGTON, July 4.

Business is generally suspended. Large numbers of both races have gone on excursions by Railroads and steamers. The United States gunboat *Lenape* and the Revenue Cutter *Moccasin*, are covered with flags and streamers. The national ensign is displayed from the shipping and public buildings.

RICHMOND, July 4.

Business is generally suspended to-day. The negro societies formed in full force. A large congregation of negroes, including the Sunday School children, was addressed on Capitol Square this morning by Gov. Pierpoint in a speech full of practical advice. He also made short speeches to each of the societies as they passed the Governor's mansion.

The County Court having failed to adjourn received the following order at 10 o'clock, the hour for assembling:

HEADQUARTERS, FIRST DISTRICT, }
Richmond, July 4th, 1867. }

To the Justices of the County Court of Henrico:

To-day is the 91st anniversary of the independence of the United States, and certain witnesses summoned before your Court having expressed a desire to avail themselves of the privilege of celebrating the day, the Major General Commanding directs that you adjourn your Court over until to-morrow, the 5th inst.

Very Respectfully,
Your Obedient Servant,
J. S. KATHBONE, A. A. G.

At noon the military fired a salute of thirty-seven guns.

FROM NEW ORLEANS.

NEW ORLEANS, July 4.

The Board of Health reports officially eight cases and six deaths from yellow fever, in the last two weeks. It is not considered epidemic.

The dispatch received here dated New Orleans, via New York, says the City Comptroller refused to pay officers appointed by Gov. Flanders. The refusal being based on Stanbery's opinion. The New Orleans public would like to know what the City Comptroller has to do with the paying of Flanders' officials, as the State is supposed to have a Treasury of its own. Those who ought to know, have not heard of the Comptroller's refusing to pay any person entitled to compensation from the City.

This dispatch is about on a par with other New Orleans *specials* to New York papers.

The public offices, Banks, Insurance and newspaper offices are closed, and business is generally suspended.

The loyal Stokes, of Tennessee, in a recent speech apostrophized space thus:

"Ah, my colored hearers, did you never receive the lash?" A misguided negro, who thought Stokes wanted information, answered: "Yes, by golly, you gib me lots of it when I worked on your plantation near Liberty." Sudden subsidence of Stokes.

A Company of Brownlow's cut-throat horse thieves has been sent to Dresden, Tennessee, where Mr. Etheridge resides. This is the sort of assurance the old boy of brimstone has of being elected. Dresden is a quiet little place and no disturbance has ever been reported there, and this is a cowardly attempt to intimidate Mr. Etheridge.

The Mobile *Advertiser* says: "Every body North of the Potomac has written a history of the 'Rebellion,' and they have mostly written as if they were engaged in a great national lying match for the championship, and were each determined to win or break his neck in the attempt."

Juarez, the President of Mexico, lived in New Orleans a few years ago, and carried on the business of manufacturing cigars.—He was at that time a political refugee.

Governor Wells is said to have finally concluded not to test his right to the governorship of Louisiana. Because—Sheridan would have arrested him.

BOOKS, STATIONERY, &c.

The North Carolina Publishing Company have on hand and for sale a large and varied assortment of

BOOKS,
LAW & EQUITY,
MEDICAL,
RELIGIOUS,
SABBATH,
MUSICAL,
STANDARD,
SCHOOL,
MISCELLANEOUS.

FANCY ARTICLES, &c.

ALSO,

PHOTOGRAPH ALBUMS,

STATIONERY, &c.

Together with other articles common to a Book Store, all of which will be sold *very low*, for the *Cash*.

This Company is also prepared to execute, with neatness and dispatch, orders for printing

BOOKS, CARDS,
CIRCULARS, CATALOGUES,
HAND BILLS,
&c., &c.

Call at No. 1, Fayetteville Street, or Address,
W. H. CUNINGGIM,
July 4-280-tf Agent.

DR. WM. LITTLE,

HAS RESUMED THE PRACTICE OF MEDICINE in Raleigh and its vicinity.
OFFICE, at Col. Geo. Little's.
Raleigh, July 3-278-1m

PRIME CHEWING TOBACCO!

We have just received a very choice article of

Extra Sun Cured Chewing Tobacco,

Superior to that announced a week ago. Try it by all means.

July 2-277-tf JENKINS & PERRY.

CORN! CORN!!

1500 Bus. prime White Corn—heavy and clean.
PULLIAM, JONES & CO
June 17-264-tf Wholesale Grocers.

PRINTS! PRINTS!!

A new lot of pretty PRINTS and MOZAMBIQUES, very cheap, at
July 4-280-tf GEO. T COOKE'S.

HATS!!

Moleskin, Soft Fur, Straw, Leghorn, Panama, and Wool Hats, for men and boys.
July 4-280-tf GEO. T. COOKE.

BOOTS AND SHOES!

For Men, Boys and Children.
You will find anything in the Dry Goods line at Cooke's, and prices to suit the times. So make up your mind to buy at low figures.
July 4-280-tf GEO. T. COOKE.

ST. JAMES HOTEL,
NEW ORLEANS.

PROPRIETORS:
WM. A. HURD, ... Of New Orleans.
W. F. CORKERY, Spotswood Hotel, Richmond.

TELEGRAPH AND RAILROAD OFFICES,
IN ROTUNDA OF HOTEL.
July 4-280-3m

RICHMOND ADVERTISEMENTS.

ALLAN & JOHNSON,
WHOLESALE
Seedsmen, Nurserymen & Florists,
1506 MAIN ST.,
(UNDER ST. CHARLES HOTEL)
Richmond, Va.
Oct 13-1y

SPECIAL NOTICES

Gent's ready Made CLOTHING and FURNISHING GOODS,
AT COST
For thirty days only,
at M. ROSENBAUM'S.
July 2-277-tf

YOUR LAST CHANCE!

Only two more cases of those find CALF BOOTS at $4,00.
at M. ROSENBAUM'S.
July 2-277-tf

KNOW THY DESTINY.

MADAME E. F. THORNTON, the great English Astrologist, Clairvoyant and Psychometrician, who has astonished the scientific classes of the Old World, has now located herself at Hudson, N. Y. Madame Thornton possesses such wonderful powers of second sight, as to enable her to impart knowledge of the greatest importance to the single or married of either sex. While in a state of trance, she delineates the very features of the person you are to marry, and by the aid of an instrument of intense power, known as the Psychomotrope, guarantees to produce a life-like picture of the future husband or wife of the applicant, together with date of marriage, position in life, leading traits of character, &c. This is no humbug, as thousands of testimonials can assert. She will send when desired a certified certificate, or written guarantee, that the picture is what it purports to be, by enclosing a small lock of hair and stating place of birth, age, disposition and complexion, and enclosing fifty cents and stamped envelope addressed to yourself, you will receive the picture and desired information by return mail. All communications sacredly confidential. Ladies in confidence, MADAME E. F. THORNTON, P. O. Box 223, Hudson, N. Y.
Apr 6-265-1ydaw

FREE TO EVERYBODY.

A Large 6 pp. Circular, giving information of the greatest importance to the young of both sexes.

It teaches how the homely may become beautiful, the despised respected, and the forsaken loved.

No young lady or gentleman should fail to send their Address, and receive a copy post-paid, by return mail.

Address P. O. Drawer, 21,
April 6-265-1ydaw Troy, N. Y.

MISCELLANEOUS.

LOUISBURG FEMALE COLLEGE,
FRANKLIN Co., N. C.

The Fall Session will begin on the *Fourth* Wednesday in July.

Superior advantages are here offered to a limited number of pupils. Location pleasant and healthful. Course of study extensive. Instruction thorough and systematic. Standard of attainments high. Religious advantages ample Terms reasonable. For Catalogues containing full particulars, apply to

June 10-258-tf F. M. JONES, President.

SUPERIOR N. C. WHISKEY,

In Bbls and Cases, of the make of Nick Williams and others.

N. C. Family Flour, Dried Peaches and Apples, Fresh Mountain Butter, &c.

June 8-256-tf PULLIAM, JONES & CO. Wholesale Grocers.

MOLASSES—MOLASSES!!

Schr. Antelope direct from Cardenas.
146 Hhds. }
35 Tierces } Cardenas Molasses,
41 Bbls. }
for sale from wharf, as landed at lowest market prices, by

June 26-271-2w O. G. PARSLEY & CO.

CORN.

1,500 Bushels Corn for sale,
July 1-276-tf PULLIAM, JONES & CO. Wholesale Grocers.

BRASS PAD LOCKS, FOR DOG COLLARS.

June 29-271-tf J. BROWN, With HART & LEWIS.

DR. LAWRENCES,
CELEBRATED
ROSADALIS,
THE GREAT SOUTHERN
Blood and Liver Medicine,
FOR SALE BY
WILLIAMS & HAYWOOD,
RALEIGH, N. C.
PRICE $1.00 PER BOTTLE.

Recommended by distinguished Physicians, Chemists &c., &c.
June 26-271-tf

GUILFORD LAND AGENCY,

OF NORTH CAROLINA,

BRANCH OFFICE, RALEIGH, N. C.

PRINCIPAL OFFICE, GREENSBORO, N. C.

Persons having Agricultural and Mineral Lands, Water Powers, Town Lots and all kinds of real Estate for sale, are respectfully invited to place them in our hands for that purpose, as our facilities for bringing purchasers from Northern States and through our advertisements, and also through our agencies and correspondents in the North and West, are unsurpassed. WE ARE NOW WAITING TO LANDS TO BE PLACED IN OUR HANDS FOR SALE, in order to sell to a party of substantial farmers from the North.

Our terms are as follows: Persons placing property in the hands of the Guilford Land Agency of North Carolina, will be charged FIVE per cent. commission on all amounts realized. Five dollars entrance fee must be paid when the property is placed in our hands.

Persons at a distance wishing to place property in our hands should give us an accurate description of the same. If Agricultural Lands, they should specify the soil, number of acres of cleared and timbered lands, the kind of timber, what is raised on the land, what kind of improvements are on the premises, how far from Railroad and from County-seat; whether it is well watered, &c. If MINERAL LANDS, they should state what kind of Minerals, the indications, &c., always sending a good fair specimen of the ore. It would also be advisable to send a sketch of the land to us.

REFERENCES.

His Excellency Gov. Worth, of N. C.
Hon. W. A. Graham, Hillsboro.
Hon. Z. B. Vance, Charlotte.
Thos. Webb, Esq., Pres. N. C. R R Hillsboro.
Hon. John A. Gilmer, Greensboro.
Col. Thos. Ruffin, Graham.
Hon. John Letcher, of Virginia.

For terms of sale, entering Lands and all further information, address or apply to

PH. THIEM, Agent,
June 28-274-3m Raleigh, N. C.

NO 44 FAYETTEVILLE STREET.

IN STORE,

50 Boxes Window Glass 8x10 and upwards.
40 Cooking Stoves.
Kerosene Oil by the barrel or retail.

J. BROWN,
Raleigh, June 22-268-tf For HART & LEWIS.

COMMISSIONERS OF CLAIMS.

THIS Board is holding its Sessions daily in the Senate Chamber, and is ready to receive and consider such claims against the State as are not repudiated by the Ordinance of the Convention. Those who wish their claims passed on by the Commissioners, will do well to present them without delay. A copy of the Rules and Regulations can be obtained by application to Theo. H. Hill, Esq., Secretary to the Commission. Report will be made to the Legislature in August next.

June 19-266-tf J. C. HARPER, Chairman.

ATTENTION PHYSICIANS.

A Physician, enjoying a good practice in a thriving Village of 1500 inhabitants, on the Central N. C. R. R., is desirous of selling his house and lot, together with his good will, to some reliable and intelligent Physician, as he desires to go into other business.

For particulars, apply at
June 28-273-1m THIS OFFICE.

COLLEGES AND SCHOOLS.

THOMASVILLE FEMALE COLLEGE.

THOMASVILLE, N. C.

REV. D. R. BRUTON, A. M., PRESIDENT, and Professor in Mental and Moral Philosophy and Belles Lettres.
JOHN M. DAVIS, A. M., Professor in Mathematics and Ancient Languages.
———, Professor in Natural Sciences.
Mrs. NANNIE S. DAVIS, Teacher in English Literature and Assistant in Music.
Miss THEO. A. WELFARE, Teacher of French and Assistant in English.
Miss CARRIE M. BUTCHER, Teacher in Music.
———, Teacher in Oil Painting, Drawing &c.
Mrs. M. W. DAVIS, Matron.

The Fall Term of the next Collegiate year will commence on Thursday, 30th. of July, and close 20 weeks thereafter.

For Catalogue, giving full particulars, address the President.

June 28-274-4w

FEMALE COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE,

WARRENTON N. C.

THE *fifty third* session of this Institution will commence on the 17th. of July, with a full corps of experienced and efficient instructors.

The course of study extensive, instruction thorough and systematic. Government parental, and attention paid to refinement of taste and manners; as well as to developing the intellect and storing the mind. Warrenton is noted for healthfulness; and a favorite resort of persons from the Eastern part of the State, during the sickly seasn.

Pupils received at all stages of the session, and boarded through vacation if desired. For Circulars, and further particulars address either Rev. M. M. MARSHALL, Mas. M. J. WILCOX, or Rev. Wm. HOMMES, D. D.

June 21-267-d2m

KITTRELLS SPRINGS FEMALE COLLEGE,

(*WITHIN TWO HOURS RIDE OF RALEIGH, AND A HALF MILE OF KITTRELL'S DEPOT, RALEIGH AND GASTON RAILROAD.*)

THE next Session will open on the 17th. July. The Catalogue for the past scholastic year shows 178 boarders, which fact speaks for itself as to the popularity of the School.

Terms moderate and accommodating. Every room has been renewed. New mattresses &c., &c.

C. B. RIDDICK, President.
June 21-267-1m* Kittrells Springs, N. C.

YADKIN COLLEGE AND B. F. SEMINARY,

Davidson County, N. C.

THE above Institutions will open, in buildings a mile apart, August 1st. 1867.

The President of the Institutions will be assisted by the necessary Teachers.

The duties of the two schools are positively distinct.

Students can board with private families, if they prefer. Our boarding-houses and offices have been re-arranged, so as to insure comfort.

Books, clothing, &c., kept on hand, near by, for accommodation at a small per cent.

The President hopes to be able to enter ten young men from ten different counties for the next session, and perhaps longer, and wait with them until they can pay by teaching or otherwise. They must be over twenty, sound in body, and willing to observe certain rules, a copy of which they will receive on appication.

EXPENSES FOR A SESSION OF TWENTY WEEKS:

Tuition, from $5.00 to $20 00. Payment in advance.
Board, $45.00.
Entrance, $1.0).
Board is $10.00, if paid by the month.
For further information, address,
Rev. G. W. HEDE, A. M.
July 3-278-dawaw1aw4w. President.

MISS MANGUM'S PRIVATE SCHOOL.

The tenth Session of Miss Mangum's School for Young Ladies at the residence of her mother, Mrs. Willie P. Mangum, will commence on the 1st. of August, 1867.

For Circulars, address,
Miss M. P. MANGUM,
Care of Dr. J. F. CAIN,
June 12-260-6w Hillsboro, N. C.

FRANKLINTON MALE ACADEMY,

Will resume duties on 22d. July 1867. Tuition per session from $15 to $25.
Board per month $12 to $15. For Circulars address,
GEO. W. NEAL, A. M. Principal.
June 27-272-tf

LOUISBURG MALE ACADEMY.

The Fall Session will begin July 8th. 1867.

TERMS, (per Session of 21 weeks:) Board with the Principals (washing, lights and towels not included)

English Tuition,	$75,00
Latin, Greek and French, each extra	20,00
Circulars sent on application.	5,00

Board, including washing, fuel, lights &c., per month $16.50.

For Circular, address,
M. S. DAVIS,
H. E. SHEPHERD, } Principals.
June 14-262-1d

SELECT BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL,

HILLSBORO, N. C.

MISSES NASH AND MISS KOLLOCK, PRINCIPALS.

The Fall Term of 1867 will open on the 26th. July, and continue twenty weeks.
Circulars forwarded on application.
June 3-255-3m

DR. WILSON'S SCHOOL,

MELVILLE, ALAMANCE Co., N. C.

THE next session of this Institution will commence July 18th.

For circular, apply to either of the Principals.
REV. A. WILSON, D. D., }
DR. JNO. WILSON, } Principals.
June 14-262-2awdaw

OXFORD FEMALE ACADEMY,

GRANVILLE COUNTY, N. C.

REV. H. G. HILL, PRINCIPAL.

THE Fall Session opens Thursday, the 25th. July 1867.
Circulars forwarded upon application.
June 19-265-2awdw

Henderson Collegiate Institute.

HENDERSON, N. C.

THE third session of this Institution will begin on the 15th. July 1867.

Terms per session of twenty weeks (half in advance, the balance on 1st. October:)

Primary Department, (Currency)	$20.00
Higher English	25.00
Classical	25.00
Incidental Expenses	20.00

Board, including washing, fuel, lights &c., per month $16.50. 1.00

For Circular, address,
FRED. A. FETTER, A. M.
June 25-271-3aw1m Principal.

BELMONT SCHOOL,

Granville County, N. C.

The FALL SESSION of 1867 begins July 11th.

Boys arriving at Henderson, N. C. at the proper time, will find prompt conveyance.

For Circulars, address,
R. H. GRAVES,
June 28-273-2wdaw1m Oxford, N. C.

WASHINGTON COLLEGE,

LEXINGTON, VIRGINIA.

GEN. R. E. LEE, PRESIDENT, aided by a corps of twenty Instructors, including a Professor of Law.

The next session will begin on 3rd. Thursday in September, and end on 3rd. Thursday in June.

Lexington may be reached by stage from Staunton or Goshen on the Virginia Central Rail Road; from Lynchburg by Canal, or by stage from Buchanan's on the Va. & Tenn. Rail Road.

For further particulars apply to Clerk of the Faculty for Catalogue.
July 2-276-5w

DRY GOODS.

HOME AGAIN.

ISAAC GETTINGER

is now in full receipt of his Spring and Summer stock of

DRY GOODS,
READY-MADE CLOTHING,
BOOTS, SHOES, MILLINERY,
AND FANCY GOODS,

They will be sold at a very small advance on

FIRST COST.

The Millinery business will be carried on by

MRS. GETTINGER,

in all its branches, she having been North herself and visited the first Millinery establishments in the country, and in her own stock in person and business, will be enabled to suit one and all from *this wish to the poor.*

Opening day for Spring and Summer Bonnets will be on the 10th. day of April, to which all her lady friends are respectfully invited.

We are also introducing a new style HOOP-SKIRT called the

ODESSA PATENT COLLAPSING SKIRT,

a skirt far superior to anything that has ever been brought to this country. We ask an inspection of the same. You will not regret a walk to No. 48 Fayetteville Street.

April 4-269-2m

ARRIVED AT LAST.

T. Miles & Sons' fine French Calf Boots.
Fine French Calf Gaiters,
" " " Oxford Ties,
" " Lasting "
Ladies Gaiters and Bootees,
Children's, Misses and Boys shoes and gaiters
at
April 29-223-tf GEO. T. COOKE'S.

HATS! HATS!!

Fashionable Moleskin Hats.
" Silk, Fine felt "
" White "
Cashmere and Wool "

A large stock of Straw Hats, for boys and men, selling at reduced prices at

April 29-224-tf GEO. T. COOKE'S.

PARASOLS AND UMBRELLAS.

A beautiful stock of Parasols.
Umbrellas, small and large sizes, at
April 29-224-tf GEO. T. COOKE'S.

50 DOZ. LADIES' LINEN CAMBRIC HANDkerchiefs, for sale Cheap at
April 29-224-tf GEO. T. COOKE'S.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

The largest and finest stock of Gents' Boots and Shoes that can be found in the city, at
April 29-224-tf G. T. COOKE'S.

NEW GOODS! NEW GOODS!!

STILL THEY COME AND GO!

NEW ARRIVALS.

I HAVE JUST RECEIVED MY THIRD SUPply of Spring and Summer Goods.

Just received 5,000 yds. of beautiful Spring and Summer CALICOES.

Just received 5,000 yds. Mohair MOZAMBIQUES and LENOS.

Just received 3,000 yds. Figured JACONETTS and LAWNS.

Just received 10 dozen Ladies' and Misses' TRIMMED HATS and BONNETS, and will be sold Cheap.

I have asked my friends and Customers to *come to CREECH'S* to buy their goods, and I am pleased to say that hundreds have come and are still coming.

I keep *no time worn or shelf rubbed* remnants. I buy new goods and good styles, and sell them right.

Come to CREECH'S to buy your goods,—R. Smith's Corner, Fayetteville Street.

May 31-250-tf ALEXANDER CREECH.
Progress copy one week.

NOW IS YOUR CHANCE!

AT COST!!

FOR THIRTY DAYS ONLY!!!

IN consequence of the daily decline of Goods, I have resolved to offer to the Public,

AT COST,

all of my fine and well selected stock of
DRESS GOODS,
of every description,
PRINTS,
of the newest patterns,
SHIRTINGS and SHEETINGS,
of the most celebrated brands,
HATS and BONNETS,
RIBBONS, TRIMMINGS, FLOWERS, &c.,
of the latest styles,
in great variety.
SILK SACQUES and MANTLES,
Hosiery, Gloves, Hoop and Balmoral Skirts, &c., &c.

Together with a full and complete stock of Ladies', Misses' and Children's
SHOES,
of the best make.
TRUNKS and VALISES,
for Ladies and Gentlemen.

Remember this is no humbug, as the above Goods will be sold

AT COST.

For thirty days only;

And you will not have another chance very soon to buy your goods as cheap.

Come one and all, and look at the prices for yourself.

Raleigh, July 2-277-tf M. ROSENBAUM.

MISCELLANEOUS.

GREENBRIER WHITE SULPHUR SPRINGS,

WILL BE OPENED 1ST. OF JUNE, 1867.

The popular and far-famed WHITE SULPHUR SPRINGS, in Greenbrier county, West Virginia, will be open the ensuing season for the accommodation of a large number of visitors, and will be kept in the best style by the Lessees, GEORGE L. PEYTON & CO., assisted by WILLIAM H. PEYTON, brother of the principal, both of whom are experienced hotel-keepers.

Near the White Sulphur is an excellent Chalybeate Spring.

Rosenberger's celebrated BRASS AND STRING BAND of Baltimore has been engaged for the season.

The rights of parties owning Cottages at these Springs will be respected upon their giving timely notice to the lessees of their purpose to occupy them.

The railroad will be completed to Covington by 1st. July; from thence to the Springs by stage, and a sufficiency of coaches will be provided to insure comfort to passengers, as not over ten will go upon a single coach.

Cholera is unknown in the region of the White Sulphur Springs.

June 1-262-6w GEO. L. PEYTON & CO.

Virginia Military Institute,

LEXINGTON, VA.

ARRANGEMENTS ARE IN PROGRESS TO accomodate 100 additional Cadets in this Institution. Its well established character for its system of discipline and course of instruction commends it to the support of those who desire a thorough and practical education.

Information will be supplied by application to the undersigned.

FRANCIS H. SMITH,
may 18-w1ma2awl8sept. Superintendent.

LIFE INSURANCE.

ASSETS OVER
$15.000,000,00
INCOME OVER $6 500,000.
CONNECTICUT MUTUAL LIFE
INSURANCE COMPANY
OF HARTFORD, CONN.
The Largest Life Insurance Company in the World!

IT HAS NO STOCK CAPITAL; THE FIFTEEN Million Dollars all belong to the Policy holders, which now exceed 44,000, and not withstanding the payment of a sixty per cent dividend last year, there is now a surplus of over 6,000,000,00. It has had, through its entire history, the smallest average expenses, and, therefore, it is the safest and cheapest Life Insurance Company in existence.

"That Company in which the average expenses are the lowest and the rate of interest obtained on investments is the highest (other things being equal,) affords life insurance at the least cost; also that Company is the safest in which the largest number is insured."

THAT COMPANY IS THE CONNECTICUT MUTUAL.

This Company gives the Policy holder a credit or forbearance of one half his premium, and in case of early death, the dividends will always equal the number of out-standing credits.

All policies non-forfeitable by their terms. No extra charge made on policy holders living in this State.

SAMUEL D. WAIT,
General Agent for N. C.
Office with P. P. Pescud, Agent for Raleigh and vicinity.
June 15-261-1m

PETERSBURG ADVERTISEMENTS.

THOS. BRANCH & CO.,
No. 1015 Main Street,
(OPPOSITE THE POST OFFICE,)
Richmond, Va.;
THOS. BRANCH & SONS,
No. 8 Old Street
PETERSBURG, VA.;
BRANCH, SONS & CO.,
Broad Street,
AUGUSTA, GA.,

BANKERS,
AND
Commission Merchants,

Receive Money on Deposit, subject to sight checks, and allow interest on same as agreed upon. Negotiate Loans; Make Collections throughout the United States, and buy and sell on commission, Bank Notes, Bonds, Stocks, &c., &c.

They also offer their services for the sale and purchase of Tobacco, Wheat, Corn, Cotton, &c.

Their senior, Thos. Branch, with an experience of thirty years in the commission trade, will give his personal attention to the Richmond house, and expects to give satisfaction to his old friends and all who may favor them with their patronage.

Cash advances made on consignments to them and to their correspondents in Baltimore, New York, Liverpool, London, Antwerp and Bremen.

Guano, and other concentrated Manures, furnished to their regular customers. Special attention is given to the execution of Cotton purchases, by

THOS. BRANCH & SONS, Petersburg,
AND
BRANCH, SONS & CO., Augusta, Ga.

The Richmond House transmitting telegraphic orders to either house, as may be preferred.

We are paying the highest rates for Bank Notes and Southern Securities; will hand returns with check on New York, Richmond or Petersburg, for all packages sent to our care, at best rates.

We will buy old North Carolina Bonds, Coupons, Registered, scratched &c., also detached coupons.

Railroad Stock bought and sold.

The following are the present rates of our Petersburg House for N. C. Bank notes, and are liable to changes—the highest rates paid when notes are received.

Bank of Cape Fear	
" Charlotte	35
" Claremont	24
" Commerce	2
" Fayetteville	15
" Lexington	9
" " at Graham	14
" North Carolina	23
" Roxboro'	45
" Thomasville	50
" Wadesborough	50
" Washington	23
" Wilmington	15
" Yanceyville	23
Commercial Bank Wilmington	4
Farmer's Bank of North Carolina	23
Greensboro' Mutual Insurance Co.	25
Merchants' Bank of Newbern	6
Miners' and Planters' Bank	50

Thos. Branch & Sons will forward from Petersburg, free of commission, all consignments to

THOS. BRANCH & CO., Richmond.
Feb 6-154-

BOOK STORES.

25000 WHITE, BUFF, AND CANARY Envelopes.
Paris Envelopes, White and Colored; Fine French Note Paper.
For sale by
WILLIAMS & LAMBETH,
Next door to Williams & Haywood's Drug Store.
May 29-249-tf

4 DOZEN SOUTHERN HARMONY AND MUSical Companion.
100 Bradbury's Golden Chain and Censer.
1000 Sabbath School Wreath, &c., &c.
For sale by
WILLIAMS & LAMBETH.
May 29

THE SENTINEL.

FRIDAY, JULY 5, 1867.

THE WISHING CAP.

BY CHARLES MACKAY.

If fairy tales were true,
And fortunes were my hap,
I'll tell you what I'd do
If I'd the wishing cap;
I'd make each maid a wife,
Who'd give both heart and hand;
And all domestic strife
I'd banish from the land.

No arm that wrought or ploughed
Should ever toil in vain;
The great should not be proud,
The small should not complain;
The friendship of a friend
Should last through good and ill,
And constant to the end,
Should guide the wand'rer still.

All rulers should be just,
And people should be wise,
And swords and spears should rust
For lack of enemies;
The triumphs of our time
Should bless the poorest lot,
And misery and crime
Should die and be forgot.

MARRIAGE AND LONG LIFE.

Statistics, moralities and sentiments have all been brought forward in discussing the question as to the comparative health, happiness and duration of the married and unmarried. The verdict must be considered as given in favor of the married, but with a reservation that the advantages are not equally enjoyed by the two sexes. As far as regards the people of Scotland, the question seems to be conclusively answered in a paper read some months ago by Dr. James Stark before the Royal Society of Edinburg. He begins by the remark, that a nine years' average of the deaths in Scotland show a higher ratio of death among males than among females at all ages, except in the early period of life, from ten to fifteen years.

A more important inquiry, however, is the effect of marriage on male and female life. An interesting answer to this question is brought by a table prepared by Dr. Stark It shows that at every age, from twenty to eighty-five years, the death-rate of the married men is very much smaller than that of unmarried. After the eighty-fifth year of life, the numbers are too small to justify any comparison. It appears from this table that out of 100,000 unmarried men between twenty and twenty-five years of age, 1,174 died during the year 1863; but that out of a like number of married men, only five hundred and ninety seven died, or just half the number. In other words, between the age of twenty and twenty-five years the death-rate of the bachelors was exactly double that of the married men.

As the age increases, the difference between the death-rates of the married and unmarried decrease; but the decrease is slow and regular, showing a marked difference in favor of the married men at every five-year period of life. Thus, at the age of from twenty-five to thirty years, when the number of married and unmarried men in Scotland is nearly equal, of every 100,000 bachelors, 1,369 died during the year; but in an equal number of unmarried men only eight hundred and sixty-five died. A similar difference, though in less degree, is found in favor of married men during every five-year period, even to that between eighty and eighty-five years of age. Here, then, we have the remarkable fact, proved from the statistics of a whole country, that the influence of marriage on duration of life of the male is of the most potent kind; that, in fact, the bachelor life is much more destructive to the male sex than the most unwholesome of trades, or than a residence in a crowded locality, where there is not the most distant attempt at sanitary arrangements of any kind.—Reckoning from the twentieth year of life, the mean age at death of married men was fifty-nine and-a-half years, whereas the mean age at death of bachelors was only forty years, showing a chance of nineteen and-a-half years longer life to the former over the latter of these two classes.

In comparing the mortality of the married and unmarried women, it is found that the difference is trifling, for while, during the three periods of life, fifteen to twenty, twenty to twenty-five and twenty-five to thirty years, the married died in higher proportion, it was the reverse during the next two periods of life, or from thirty to thirty-five and from thirty-five to forty years, during a period in which nearly half of their children are born. From the forty fifth year of life to old age, or seventy-five years, married women die in smaller proportions than the unmarried.

We leave it to the thoughtful reader to judge how far an explanation of the longer life of married men, as a class, may be explained by the growth of more regular habits, the practice of greater thrift and economy, and all the influences of homes of their own.

A young lady, who is a zealous non-intrusionist, and an active canvasser in support of the Free Presbyterian Church, called upon a poor man in the links of Kirkaldy to solicit his mite; and, after in vain trying her ingenuity to find some means by which he might save a penny a week, to be given for the support of the minister, who was about to be driven from his kirk by the vile Erastians, she asked, "Do you shave yourself?" "Nae, mem." "How much does your shaving cost you?" "Tippence a week." "Could you not learn to shave yourself, and then you would save the two pence which you might give to the sustentation fund?" "Deed, mem, I'm ower auld to learn, but I'll tell ye what I'll do; if your minister will come and shave me, I'll gie him the tippence."

A few nights ago Mr. Bodkin—who had been out taking a glass and pipe—on going home late borrowed an umbrella; and when his wife's tongue was loosened, he sat up in bed and suddenly spread out his parachute. "What are you going to do with that thing?" said she.

"Why, my dear, I expected a very severe storm to-night, so I came prepared."

In less than twenty minutes Mrs. Bodkin was asleep.

A story is told of an old Virginia planter who was missing corn from his crib.—One night he told a colored boy to set a trap in the crib. The next morning the boy came running to the house, exclaiming: "Bress God, massa, if there isn't a white fellah out there shakin hands wid dat steel trap!"

WASHING FLANNEL SO AS TO PREVENT SHRINKING.—Soak in warm water half an hour; rub lightly when you rinse them out; then rub them thoroughly in good hot suds; wring them out, put them in a tub and pour clear boiling water on them—the more the better. Let them stand until they are cool enough to wring out by hand. You can use a wringer if you choose. Soft water should always be used. No woolen fabric should have soap rubbed on it unless you wish to shrink it.

Doctor—"Well, Madam, how's your husband to-day?" Wife—"Why doctor, he is no better." Doctor—"Did you get the leeches?" Wife—"Yes; but he only took three of them raw—I had to fry the rest!"

GENERAL ORDER NO. 32.

HEADQUARTERS, 2ND MILITARY DISTRICT,
Charleston, May 30.

General Orders No. 32.

1. Any citizen, a qualified voter according to the requirements of the Act to provide for the more efficient government of the rebel States, passed March 2nd, 1867, and the act supplemental thereto, passed March 23rd, 1867, is eligible to office in the Provisional government of North and South Carolina. All persons appointed to office will be required to take the oath prescribed by the act aforesaid and to file the same duly subscribed and sworn with the Post Commander.

2. All citizens assessed for taxes, and who shall have paid taxes for the current year, are qualified to serve as jurors. It shall be the duty of the proper civil officers, charged with providing lists of jurors, to proceed within their several jurisdictions, without delay, and ascertain the names of all qualified persons, and place them on the jury lists, and from such revised lists all jurors shall be heresfter summoned, and drawn in the manner required by law.

3. All citizens are eligible to follow any licensed calling, employment or avocation, subject to such impartial regulations as may be prescribed by municipal or other competent authority, not inconsistent with common rights and the Constitution and laws of the United States. The bond required as security shall not exceed the penal sum of one hundred dollars. One or more sureties being citizens and worth, in the aggregate, double the amount of the bond, over and above just debts, will be sufficient.

4. The Mayors of cities and other municipal and town officers, and all Sheriffs, Magistrates and Police officers, are required to be vigilant and efficient in maintaining order, and in the discharge of their duties. They will be expected to co-operate with the military authorities.

5. Post commanders may summon to their aid, whenever the ordinary means at their disposal shall not be sufficient to execute their orders, such of the civil officers, and as many of the citizens, within the territorial limits of the military post, as may be necessary, and the neglect or refusal of any person to aid and assist in the execution of the orders of the Commanding officer will be deemed a misdemeanor, punishable by such fine and imprisonment as may be imposed by a military tribunal approved by the Commanding General.

6. No license for the sale of intoxicating liquors in quantities less than one gallon or to be drank on the premises shall be granted to any person other than an Inn-keeper. The number of such licenses shall be determined, and the fees to be charged for each license shall be prescribed and collected, by the municipal or town authorities and appropriated exclusively for the benefit of the poor. If any person shall be found drunk on the premises where liquor is sold the license may be revoked by any magistrate. The tax imposed by the Internal Revenue laws of the United States is an additional charge and does not excuse the person from the observance of local regulations, nor exempt him from the payment of such other license fees as may be imposed by the municipal or other competent authorities.

7. All contracts hereafter made for the manufacture, sale or transportation, storage or insurance of intoxicating liquors shall within this military district be deemed and treated as against public policy, and no civil action, suit or proceedings for the enforcement of any such contract shall be entertained in any court.

8. In public conveyances on railroads, highways, streets or navigable waters, no discrimination because of color or caste shall be made, and the common rights of all citizens therein shall be recognized and respected. The violation of this regulation will be deemed a misdemeanor and render the offender liable to arrest and trial by a Military tribunal to be designated by the commanding General, besides such damages as the injured party may sue for and recover in the civil Courts.

9. The remedy by distress for rent is abolished. Where lands are leased, or let ont for hire or rent, cotton, corn or other produce of the same, when severed from the land, may be impounded, but the same shall not be removed. Any cotton, corn or other produce so impounded shall be held as security for the rent or hire so claimed and may be sold in satisfaction of any judgment for the same, *Provided*, that any unsatisfied claim for labor bestowed upon the cultivation of such cotton, corn, or other produce, shall, in no case, be postponed to any demand for rent or hire But to the extent of such claim for labor there shall be a lien on such cotton, corn and other produce having preference over any claim for rent or hire.

By command of
MAJ. GEN. SICKLES,
J. W. CLOUS, A. A. A. G.

MISCELLANEOUS.

BUFFALO SPRINGS,

MECKLENBURG COUNTY, VA.

THIS well known Watering place, newly improved and fitted up, is now open for

THE RECEPTION OF GUESTS.

THE FOLLOWING TARIFF CHARGES HAS BEEN ADOPTED:

BOARD, PER DAY	$ 2.50.
" " WEEK	12.50.
" " MONTH	35.00.

CHILDREN AND SERVANTS HALF PRICE!!

After June 15th, the Regular HACKS,
FROM THE SPRINGS WILL MEET
PASSENGERS

From Richmond at Scottsburg depot, every Tuesday, Thursday, and saturday, and from Danville every Monday, Wednesday and Friday.

A BAND

Has been engaged for the season, and other Amusements are provided.

June 5-273-2m T. PAXSON, Proprietor.

ON CONSIGNMENT.

10 Barrels Yadkin Co., Rye Whiskey,
30 Five and ten gallon Kegs, "
10 Barrels selected Corn, "
10 " Rectified "
5 " Apple Brandy, "
80 Gals. Scuppernong Wine,
40 " Old Madeira "
40 " Sherry "
25 " Old Cognac Brandy,
25 " Rose Gin "
40 Cases Starch Wine,
20 Baskets Champagne, "
5 Casks 40 doz. Knox & Son's Sparkling Ale,
10 Cases Haw River Rye Whiskey,

All of which we know to be good and we will sell to suit the times.

B. P. WILLIAMSON & CO.
Commission Merchants.
Raleigh, June 18-264-tf

BINGHAM SCHOOL

MEBANEVILLE, N. C

SESSION OF 1867.

FALL TERM opens July 24th.
Course of instruction CLASSICAL, MATHEMATICAL, and COMMERCIAL.
Address
COL. WM. BINGHAM,
June 8-252-1m

W. BOYD,

GROCERY AND PROVISION DEALER,

CHARLOTTE, N. C.

Buys and Sells all articles of Produce on Commission.
Orders and Consignments solicited.
W. BOYD,
June 24-269-3m Charlotte, N. C.

LOST.

Certificate, No. 185, for 15 shares of Raleigh and Gaston Rail Road Stock, standing in the name of D. M. Lewis, has been lost. As Administrator of D. M. Lewis dec'd, I shall make application to the Board of Directors for a Duplicate.
SAMUEL T. WILDER, Admr.
of DAVID M. LEWIS, Dec'd.
Louisburg, June 28-274-2aw3w

A SITUATION WANTED.

A Young Lady, who has experience in teaching, desires to obtain a situation as Teacher of the English branches in a Family School, or as an assistant. The best testimonials will be given.
Address the
EDITORS OF THE SENTINEL.
June 19-265-tf

FANS! FANS!! FANS!!!

Warm weather has come at last, and, with it, **10,000 FANS OF ALL SIZES AND DESCRIPTIONS,**
PAPERED, SILVERED, LINEN, FOLDING AND POCKET FANS.

We have bought out a Frenchman, who lately failed in New York, and we can now sell you a better Fan at 15c. than you ever bought before at 50c.

Call AND PROCURE A BREEZE!
W. H. & R. S. TUCKER & CO.
May 30-255-tf

Congressional Reconstruction Acts

For the information of our readers we republish as follows the late reconstruction act of Congress, known as the Sherman-Shellabarger bill. We shall add to it the Howard Amendment, Test Oath and the Supplementary act, all of which will be kept standing until the necessary information they contain shall be generally and fully understood.

THE RECONSTRUCTION ACT.

AN ACT to provide for the more efficient government of the rebel States.

[Passed over the President's Veto, March 2d, 1867.]

WHEREAS, no legal State governments or adequate protection for life or property now exists in the rebel States of Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Mississippi, Alabama, Louisiana, Florida, Texas, and Arkansas; and whereas it is necessary that peace and good order should be enforced in said States until loyal and Republican State Governments can be legally established: Therefore,

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That said rebel States shall be divided into military districts and made subject to the military authority of the United States, as hereinafter prescribed, and for that purpose Virginia shall constitute the first district; North Carolina and South Carolina the second district; Georgia, Alabama and Florida the third district; Mississippi and Arkansas the fourth district; and Louisiana and Texas the fifth district.

Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, That it shall be the duty of the President to assign to the command of each of said districts an officer of the army, not below the rank of Brigadier general, and to detail a sufficient military force to enable such officer to perform his duties and enforce his authority within the district to which he is assigned.

Sec. 3. And be it further enacted, That it shall be the duty of each officer assigned as aforesaid to protect all persons in their rights of person and property, to suppress insurrection, disorder and violence, and to punish or cause to be punished all disturbers of the public peace and criminals, and to this end he may allow local civil tribunals to take jurisdiction of and try offenders, or when in his judgement it may be necessary for the trial of such offenders, he shall have power to organize military commissions or tribunals for that purpose, and all interference, under color of State authority, with the exercise of military authority under this act shall be null and void.

Sec. 4. And be it further enacted, That all persons put under military arrest by virtue of this act shall be tried without unnecessary delay, and no cruel or unusual punishment shall be inflicted; and no sentence of any military commission or tribunal hereby authorized, affecting the life or liberty of any person, shall be executed until it is approved by the officer in command of the district, and the laws and regulations for the government of the army shall not be affected by this act, except in so far as they conflict with its provisions. Provided, That no sentence of death, under the provisions of this act, shall be carried into effect without the approval of the President.

Sec. 5. And be it further enacted, That when the people of any one of said rebel States shall have formed a constitution of government in conformity with the Constitution of the United States in all respects, framed by a convention of delegates elected by the male citizens of said State, twenty one years old and upwards, of whatever race, color or previous condition, who have been resident in said State for one year previous to the day of such election, except such as may be disfranchised for participation in the rebellion, or for felony at common law; and when such constitution shall provide that the elective franchise shall be enjoyed by all such persons as have the qualifications herein stated for electors of delegates; and when such constitution shall be ratified by a majority of the persons voting on the question of ratification who are qualified as electors for delegates; and when such Constitution shall be ratified by a majority of the persons voting on the question of ratification, who are qualified as electors for delegates; and when such constitution shall have been submitted to Congress for examination and approval, and Congress shall have approved the same; and when the said State, by a vote of its legislature, elected under said constitution, shall have adopted the amendment to the constitution of the United States, proposed by the Thirty-ninth Congress, and known as article fourteen; and when said article shall have become a part of the constitution of the United States, said State shall be declared entitled to representation in Congress, and Senators and Representatives shall be admitted therefrom, on their taking the oath prescribed by law; and then and thereafter the preceding sections of this act shall be inoperative in said State. Provided, That no person excluded from the privilege of holding office by said amendment to the constitution of the United States shall be eligible to election as a member of the convention to frame a constitution for any of said rebel States, nor shall any such person vote for members of such convention.

Sec. 6. And be it further enacted, That until the people of said rebel States shall be by law admitted to representation in the Congress of the United States, any civil government which may exist therein shall be deemed provisional only, and in all respects subject to the paramount authority of the United States at any time to abolish, modify, control or supersede the same; and in all elections to any office under such provisional governments all persons shall be entitled to vote, and none others, who are entitled to vote under the provisions of the fifth section of this act; and no person shall be eligible to any office under such provisional governments who would be disqualified from holding office under the provisions of the third article of said constitutional amendment.

SCHUYLER COLFAX.
Speaker of the House of Representatives.
LAFAYETTE S. FOSTER,
President of the Senate *pro tem.*

The following is the Constitutional Amendment referred to in the 4th. section of the Sherman Bill:

Proposed Constitutional Amendment.

ARTICLE XIV.

Section 1. All persons born or naturalized in the United States and subject to the jurisdiction thereof are citizens of the United States and of the State wherein they reside. No State shall make or enforce any law which shall abridge the privileges or immunities of citizens of the United States; nor shall any State deprive any person of life, liberty or property without due process of law, nor deny to any person within its jurisdiction the equal protection of the laws.

Sec. 2. Representatives shall be apportioned among the several States according to their respective numbers, counting the whole number of persons in each State excluding Indians not taxed. But when the right to vote at any election for the choice of electors for President and Vice-President of the United States, representatives in Congress, executive and judicial officers of a State, or the members of the Legislature thereof, is denied to any of the male inhabitants of such State being twenty-one years of age and citizens of the United States, or in any way abridged except for participation in rebellion or other crime, the basis of representation therein shall be reduced in the proportion which the number of such male citizens shall bear to the whole number of male citizens twenty-one years of age in such State.

Sec. 3. No person shall be a Senator or Representative in Congress, or elector of President and Vice-President, or hold any office, civil or military, under the United States or under any State, who, having previously taken an oath as a member of Congress, or as an officer of the United States, or as a member of any State Legislature, or as an executive or judicial officer of any State, to support the Constitution of the United States, shall have engaged in insurrection or rebellion against the same, or given aid and comfort to the enemies thereof. But Congress may, by a vote of two-thirds of each House, remove such disability.

Sec. 4. The validity of the public debt of the United States authorized by law, including debts incurred for payment of pensions and bounties for services in suppressing insurrection or rebellion, shall not be questioned. But neither the United States nor any State shall assume or pay any debt or obligation incurred in aid of insurrection or rebellion against the United States, or any claim for the loss or emancipation of any slave; but all such debts, obligations and claims, shall be held illegal and void.

Sec. 5. The Congress shall have power to enforce by appropriate legislation the provisions of this article.

The following is the oath of office referred to in the 5th section of the bill, and also in the 6th of the Supplementary Bill:

An Act to Prescribe an Oath of Office and for Other Purposes.

Be it enacted, That hereafter any person elected or appointed to any office of honor or profit under the government of the United States, either in the civil, military or naval department of the public service, except the President of the United States, shall before entering upon the duties of such office, and before being entitled to any of the salary or other emolument thereof, take and subscribe the following oath or affirmation: "I, A B, do solemnly swear (or affirm) that I have never voluntarily borne arms against the U. S. since I have been a citizen thereof; that I have voluntarily given no aid, countenance, counsel or encouragement to persons engaged in armed hostility thereto; that I have never sought nor accepted, nor attempted to exercise the functions of any office whatever, under any authority, or pretended authority, in hostility to the United States; that I have not yielded a voluntary support to any pretended government, power or constitution within the United States, hostile or inimical thereto; and I do further swear (or affirm) that to the best of my knowlege and ability, I will support and defend the constitution of the United states against all enemies, foreign and domestic; that I will bear true faith and allegiance to the same; that I take this obligation freely, without any mental reservation or purpose of evasion, and that I will well and faithfully discharge the duties of the office on which I am about to enter. So help me God," which oath, so taken, and signed, shall be preserved among the files of the Court, Houses of Congress, or the department to which said officer may appertain. And any person who may falsely take said oath shall be guilty of perjury, and on conviction, in addition to the penalties now prescribed for that offences, shall be deprived of his office, and rendered incapable, forever after, of holding any office or place under the United States.

Approved July 2, 1862.

SUPPLEMENT TO THE STEVENS-SHERMAN-SHELLABARGER BILL.

AN ACT supplemental to an act entitled an act to provide for the more efficient government of the rebel States, passed March 2, 1867, and to facilitate restoration.

Be it enacted, &c., That before the first day of September, 1867, the commanding general in each district defined by the act to provide for the more efficient government of the rebel States, approved March 2, 1867, shall cause a registration to be made of the male citizens of the United States, twenty-one years of age, and upwards, resident in each county or parish in the State or States included in his district, which registration will include only those persons who are qualified to vote for delegates by the act aforesaid, and who shall have taken and subscribed the following oath or affirmation:

"I, ——, do solemnly swear, or affirm, in the presence of Almighty God, that I am a citizen of the State of ——; that I have resided in said State for —— months next preceding this day, and now reside in the county of ——, or the parish of ——, in said State, as the case may be; that I am 21 years old; that I have not been disfranchised for participation in any rebellion or civil war against the United States, nor for felony committed against the laws of any State or of the United States; that I have never been a member of any State Legislature, or held any executive or judicial office in any State, and afterwards engaged in insurrection or rebellion against the United States, and given aid or comfort to the enemies thereof; that I have never taken an oath as a member of Congress of the United States, or as an officer of the United States, or as a member of any State Legislature, or as an executive or judicial officer of any State, to support the Constitution of the United States, and afterwards engaged in insurrection or rebellion against the United States, or given aid or comfort to the enemies thereof; that I will faithfully support the Constitution and obey the laws of the United States, and will, to the best of my ability, encourage others so to do. So help me God," which oath or affirmation may be administered by any registering officer.

Sec. 2. That after the completion of the registration hereby provided for in any State at such time and place therein as the commanding general shall appoint and direct, of which at least thirty day's public notice shall be given, an election shall be held of delegates to a convention for the purpose of establishing a constitution and civil government for such State loyal to the Union; said convention in each State, except Virginia, to consist of the same number of members as the most numerous branch of the State Legislature of such State in the year 1860, to be apportioned among the several districts, counties, or parishes of such State by the commanding general, giving to each, representation in the ratio of voters registered as aforesaid as nearly as may be. The convention in Virginia shall consist of the same number of members as represented the territory now constituting Virginia in the most numerous branch of the Legislature of said State in the year 1860, to be apportioned as aforesaid.

Sec. 3. That at such election the registered voters of each State shall vote for or against a convention to form a constitution thereof under this act. Those voting in favor of such a convention shall have written or printed on the ballots by which they vote for delegates, as aforesaid, the words "for a convention;" and those voting against such a convention shall have written or printed on such ballots the words "against a convention." The persons appointed to superintend said election, and to make returns of the votes given thereat, as herein provided, shall count and make return of the votes given for and against a convention; and the commanding general to whom the same shall have been returned, shall canvass and declare the total vote in each State for and against a convention. If a majority of the votes given on that question shall be for a convention, then a convention shall be held, as hereinafter provided; but if a majority of said votes shall be against a convention, then no convention shall be held under this act: *Provided*, That such convention shall not be held unless a majority of all such registered voters shall have voted on the question of holding such convention.

Sec. 4. That the commanding general of each district shall appoint such loyal officers or persons as may be necessary, not exceeding three in each election district, in any State, to make and complete the registration, superintend the election, and make return to him of the votes, lists of voters and of the persons elected as delegates by a plurality of the votes cast at said election; and upon receiving said returns he shall open the same, ascertain the persons elected as delegates according to the returns of the officers by him conducted said election, and make proclamation thereof; and if a majority of the votes given on that question shall be for a convention, the commanding general within sixty days from the date of election, shall notify the delegates to assemble in convention at a time and place to be mentioned in the notification, and said convention, when organized, shall proceed to frame a Constitution and civil government according to the provisions of this act, and the act to which it is supplementary; and when the same shall have been so framed, said Constitution shall be submitted by the convention for ratification to the persons registered under the provisions of this act, at an election to be conducted by the officers, or persons appointed by the commanding general as hereinbefore provided, and to be held after the expiration of thirty days from the date of notice thereof to be given by said convention, and the returns thereof shall be made to the commanding general of the district.

Sec. 5 That if, according to said returns, the constitution shall be ratified by a majority of the votes of the registered electors qualified as herein specified, cast at said election, at least one-half of all the registered voters voting upon the question of such ratification, the president of the convention shall transmit a copy of the same, duly certified, to the President of the United States, who shall forthwith transmit the same to Congress, if then in session, and if not in session, then immediately upon its next assembling; and if it shall moreover appear to Congress that the election was one at which all the registered and qualified electors in the State had an opportunity to vote freely and without restraint, fear or the influence of fraud, and if Congress shall be satisfied that such constitution meets the approval of a majority of the qualified electors in the State, and if the said constitution shall be declared by Congress to be in conformity with the provisions of the act to which this is supplementary, and the other provisions of said act shall have been complied with, and the said constitution shall be approved by Congress, the State shall be declared entitled to representation, and Senators and Representatives shall be admitted therefrom as herein provided.

Sec. 6. That all elections in the States mentioned in the said "Act to provide for the more efficient government of the rebel States," shall, during the operation of said act, be by ballot; and all officers making the said registration of voters and conducting said elections shall, before entering upon the discharge of their duties, subscribe an oath faithfully to perform the duties of their said office, and the oath prescribed by the act approved July 2, 1862, entitled "An act to prescribe an oath of office:" Provided, That if any person shall knowingly and falsely take and subscribe any oath in this act prescribed, such person so offending, and being thereof duly convicted, shall be subject to the pains, penalties and disabilities which by law are provided for the punishment of the crime of wilful and corrupt perjury.

Sec., 7. That all expenses incurred by the several commanding generals, or by virtue of any orders issued or appointments made by them under or by virtue of this act, shall be paid out of any moneys in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated.

Sec. 8. That the convention for each State shall prescribe the fees, salary, and compensation to be paid to all delegates and other officers, and agents herein authorized or necessary to carry into effect the purposes of this act, not herein otherwise provided for, and shall provide for the levy and collection of such taxes on the property in such State as may be necessary to pay the same.

Sec. 9. That the word "article" in the sixth section of the act to which this is supplementary shall be construed to mean "section."

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June 4-253-tf

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General Commission Merchants,

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Aug. 23-tf

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Feb. 20-6m

MISCELLANEOUS.

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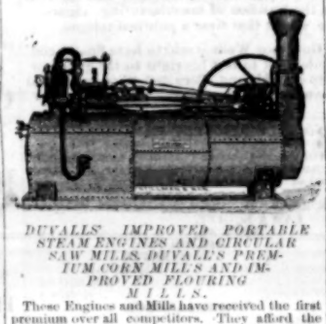

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mar 29-198-6m.

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May 22-243-3m

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